The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.25 per Year—$1.00 in Advance. STIRLING, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882. Volume III—No. 34

The Stirling News-Argus

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning

At the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Dr. Parker's drug store, by

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

Subscription Price, $1.25 per year.

Those paying in advance will receive the paper at the reduced rate of $1 per year.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, but the name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge per inch per week when inserted for

1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos.

Half col. down to quarter col., $ 70 $ 50 $ 30

Quarter col. down to 1 inch 50 30 15

Two inches, $10 per year; for shorter periods, $1 per month. One inch, $8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures seven inches inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of the advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, to pay the first insertion 25c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. G. PONTON,
BARRISTER, Etc., BELLEVILLE
Private funds to loan at six Per Cent., straight loan. No commission.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor, Stirling, Ont.

BLEECKER & HENDERSON
BELLEVILLE, HAVE REMOVED their Law offices to Ashley Block, over Canadian Bank of Commerce.
E. BLEECKER. H. R. HENDERSON.

F. B. PARKER,
CLERK 5TH DIVISION COURT, County of Hastings. Office over H. G. Thrber's store, Stirling

DAVID FITCHETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer and Accountant. Marmora, Ont.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

W. H. BERRY,
BARBER. — HAIRDRESSING, Shaving, Shampooing, etc. Cigars, Hair Oils and Perfumery for sale. Razors, Scissors, Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc., ground with care and accuracy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.
Parties interested will please notice that the VILLAGE COUNCIL meets at the Council Room on the First Monday Evening of every month, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.)
A. GLASS, Clerk.

J. R. Irish, L. D. S.,
Office open in Belleville, near the upper bridge, Saturday of Monday only. Will be at the Victoria House, Stirling, every Thursday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BLACKSMITHING!

R. B. Jones,
having again taken possession of his blacksmith shop in Stirling, is prepared to serve all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. Horseshoeing a specialty. General jobbing promptly attended to. Shop on Front street, opposite Dr. Parker's drug store.

Two Farms for Sale

A Splendid 50-acre Farm, and a 100-acre one, in splendid locality. Terms made to suit buyers. Possession at once.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
SOLICITOR, STIRLING.

$25,000

Of Private Funds, to Loan at 6 per cent.

Apply at Law office of

L. U. C. TITUS, Trenton.

JOHN H. COLLINS.
Carriage and Wagon-Maker, General Blacksmith, Jobber, etc.

Special attention paid to Jobbing, Repairing, and Horseshoeing
Stand—Front street, opposite Faulkner's drug store, Stirling.
JOHN H. COLLINS.

Acts by Absorption through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation.

Dr. HOLMAN'S PAD is the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has honestly acquired right to use the little word "PAD" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, and MALARIAL BLOOD POISONING.

HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over a most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH and LIVER, including INDIGESTION, in forms of DYSPEPSIA, BILLIOUS and SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION and SLEEPLESSNESS, as to AMPLY justify the eminent Professor Lassaigne's high encomium: "It is nearer a universal panacea than anything in medicine."

Beware of bogus and imitation Pads. Each genuine Holman Pad bears the private revenue stamp of the Holman Pad Company, being the above Trade Mark printed in green.

For Sale by All Druggists,

Or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $2.50. Full Treatise sent free.

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
15 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Consultation Free. Suitable rooms for the reception of lady patients.

G. H. BOULTER, M. D.,
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE,

and hereby announces to his friends and customers that his Drug Store is

CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED

with the Best Quality of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Lamps, Dye Stuffs, Lanterns, Spectacles in great variety, Druggist's Sundries, School Books and Stationery, HARPER'S Bazar Patterns, and a full supply of the Holman Pad Co.'s Remedies.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. persons having accounts overdue are notified to call and settle without further notice.

STIRLING

Tin Shop!

H. & J. WARREN'S,
CRAIGE'S BLOCK, MANUFACTURERS OF

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, Sap Buckets, Spouts and every article in the tin line of business.

Also dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Fancy Goods, Coal Oil. Machine Oil and Cheese Factory Furnishings.

Eve Troughing, Roofing, Steam Fitting and all sort of outside work promptly attended to and done in best workmanlike manner.

H. & J. WARREN.

All accounts and notes must be settled at once

GEO. REYNOLDS,

Boot & Shoe Maker

Having purchased the stock and business of Mr. R. Finch, the undersigned is prepared to continue the business as heretofore, and fill orders with

Promptness & Satisfaction

No manufacturers' work kept.

All work done in the Shop, and of the best quality.

None but the best material used, which can be guaranteed, and good workmen employed. Every class of work, from the

Heaviest Stoga down to the finest lady's or child's Slipper.

Repairing receives same attention as new work, and neatly executed.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

1882. Spring. 1882.

CHAS. CRAIGE & BRO.

We are receiving our stock

Spring Tweeds and Cloths,

And would respectfully ask the general public to examine them, feeling convinced that for variety and style they cannot be excelled, none but the choicest goods having been bought.

The Tailoring Department

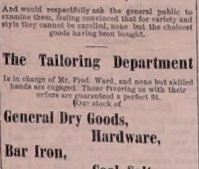
Is in charge of Mr. Fred. Ward, and none but skilled hands are employed. Those favoring us with their orders are guaranteed a perfect fit.

Our stock of

General Dry Goods, Hardware, Bar Iron, Coal, Salt, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Will be found very complete.

Chas. Craige & Bro.



Just Arrived AT JAMES McKEE'S.

Pork
Lake Herring
Salmon Trout
Salt Water Herring
Dried Herring
Codfish

And another lot of that Splendid 25c. Tea.!

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

W. H. CALDER

Is now showing the largest and best assorted stock ever brought to Stirling, comprising all the latest novelties in

French, English & American Jewelry.

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

Boots and Shoes Cheap for Cash at W. S. Martin & Co.'s.

PERCHERON HORSES
LARGEST
Importing and Breeding
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE
WORLD.

M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois, U. S. A.
(35 miles west of Chicago.)

During the past 12 months 300 STALLIONS AND MARES have been imported from France to this establishment, being MORE than the combined importations of all other importers of Draft Horses from all parts of Europe for any one year.

One-fifth of the entire number of Percheron-Norman Horses in America can be seen on his farm. His Importations have included the Prize Winners of the Universal Exposition, Paris, 1878, and nearly all the Prize Horses of the Great Shows of France since his importations began. They were awarded all the honors at the Centennial, 1876, and at the Great Chicago Fair, 1881. *Mr. Dunham's Herd of PERCHERONS, in competition with the largest and finest collection of Clydesdales ever shown,* consisting of the prize winners at the Great Shows of Scotland and England, was awarded the *Grand Sweepstakes Prize of $1,000 and Grand Gold Medal.*

100 PAGE CATALOGUE sent FREE on application. Contains over 40 illustrations and the history of the Percheron race. Order a CATALOGUE NOW.

EVERY LARGE BREEDER & EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD NEEDS A PERCHERON STALLION

BECAUSE thirty years' trial has demonstrated that when bred to the common mares of the country the produce is more uniform, are easier keepers, better workers, and sell for more money on the market than any other class of Horses.

The trout season began last Monday.

Sore Throat.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take its wardly according to directions; rub on oil in the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, inflammation and pain. No household should be without it.

Hanlan again beat Trickett by four lengths. He seems to have no trouble in Hanlin' any one who is rash enough to challenge him.

Have Hope.

Before you despair of curing a troublesome cough find Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Try it, and have hope. Balsam it has cured others, why may it not cure you? All dealers sell it.

The annual examinations of teachers for second and third-class will take place at the central school, Belleville, and at Madoc, on July 3rd, at 2 p. m. First-class examinations at the Normal school, Toronto, July 10th.

Ingenious Invention.

Some shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch; it is a neat attachment to a charm, and it is said to work like a charm. Try Hagyard's grand Key to Health—Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottle free; large size, $1 of all medicine dealers.

A Cure for Croup.

Apply flannel saturated with Hagyards Yellow Oil and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed in bottles. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, burns, scalds, chilblains, lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25c.

STIRLING MARKETS

(Corrected to May 4.)

Wheat, spring	$1 30	to $1 30
Wheat, fall	0 00	to 1 25
Barley	0 75	to 0 00
Rye	0 00	to 0 75
Peas	0 00	to 0 90
Oats	0 00	to 0 50
Clover	0 00	to 5 00
Timothy	0 00	to 5 00
Hay	0 00	to 7 00
Butter	0 00	to 0 20
Eggs	0 14	to 0 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 00	to 0 90

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

(Corrected to May 3.)

Wheat	$1 25	to $1 32
Flour	6 50	to 7 00
Barley	0 80	to 0 00
Rye	0 80	to 0 80
Peas	0 80	to 0 85
Oats	0 42	to 0 45
Butter,	0 20	to 0 25
Eggs	0 15	to 0 16
Potatoes, per bag	0 90	to 1 10
Hay	8 00	to 10 00

The Hardware Store!

Water Lime, Cement, Land Plaster.

We have opened out the largest stock of WHIPS in town.

JAS. MILNE & CO.

HELLO! HURRAH!

Mrs. Wm. Martin's is the place for Good Spring Beds & Mattrasses.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, *FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,*

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Ottawa River.

GRENVILLE & ST. ANNE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Buoys and Leading Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY the 11th day of MAY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 1st day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Grenou's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Ann, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the places required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that no accepted bank cheque for the sum of $200 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1882.

NATURE'S LAWS.

New Ideas Concerning Them.

Medical Lecture Delivered by Dr. D. W. Fairchild, of New York, in Hope Hall, Liverpool, Eng.

The statements and charges I have made against the

PRESENT SYSTEM OF ANTIDOTES

come from one who has felt and known what it is to be a loving father and have his pets looking beseechingly and piteously for help when there was no help under that system—I refer to two of my children, a daughter and a son. The daughter had been a constant invalid for over four years, with bilious and and malarial poison in the system, which had settled into some five diseases, as we thought, and were the consequences growing out of a long and continuous suffering and sickness. My son had the old-fashioned vomiting fever and ague, with the worst case of enlargement of the spleen I ever saw. All the well known remedies had been applied for each of them, especially in my daughter's case. Instead of a cure she was rapidly drifting away, until hope had disappeared of her ever being a well woman again, when through the kindness of Dr. Fairchild, my brother, living at New Haven, and an uncle, who had each of them seen some remarkable cures effected in their societies, she came into possession of the HOLMAN FEVER AND AGUE AND LIVER PAD, something she or I had never before heard of. So soon as I found out its claims I threw it down, declared it the greatest humbug of the age, and said I would not honor it enough to put it on. Nothing over a week from that time she said: "Father, I have been using the Pad, and there is no denying the fact; the Pad is effectual. All these ugly symptoms I have carried for the last four years have left me." I said: "Nonsense! Wait a little. Those are conditions most likely which would have occurred any how." My good wife, who seemed possessed with better faith and fairness than I, then insisted that I should get a Pad for Charlie, and keep wearing it about one week I thought he was having a worse time than ever. He, however, had put it on, believing most thoroughly it would cure him. But faith didn't help him or cure the child's. At last my wife said: "Charlie, where are you wearing it?" He said: "Here," pointing to his side. She then adjusted it so that the top of the pad touched the bottom of the breast-bone, and covered the pit of the stomach, and that was the last whisper of complaint I ever heard from either of those children for over a year. A near neighbor of mine, who had been an invalid with ague and biliousness for over fourteen years, was then induced to try it. After a reasonable length of time she reported the same results as in my children's case. This convinced me that the Pad was good. It brought peace to my family. I began to look well into the principles claimed for the Pad. I also hunted up every person I could find who had tried it. At last I decided to see the owners. I became convinced that the Pad was a success beyond question. I learned from them that when the Pad was worn as directed there could be no failure. With this conviction, and notwithstanding I partially comprehended the sacrifice I had to make—absence from my family, opposition from the doctors, and prejudice and ridicule and influence from my fellow-men generally—yet I decided to return to the city of Cincinnati, where I had lived seventeen years of my life, and there

BEGIN THE PIONEER WORK,

proclaiming a principle that looked like a humbug on its face to a people who never before had heard the name of the Holman Fever and Ague and Liver Pad. If there ever was a people who ever experienced all that it means to make a discovery that, if adopted, would redound to the benefit of man, or has experienced the hope, joy, disappointments, discouragements, contempt, sorrow and labor that fall to the lot of those who attempt to promulgate it, then she is prepared to count the cost of the Holman Liver Pad to date. Those who have not could with profit read the lives of Galileo, Gesner, Harvey, Fulton, and many others who have tried it. Like all new beginners, my commencement was a hard struggle. The first three cases were among the worst chronic, played-out ones I ever had. These were the desperate ones. They had exhausted the whole list of medical science and humbugs—and the poor Pad had to come in and be put up as a target for the doctors to shoot at. The first was a case of thirty-four years' standing, notoriously well known. Because the pad did not cure inside of three weeks the doctors were heralding it all over town. But when it did cure, no one ever heard from them a word of credit or praise given the Pad. The next was a case of twenty-five years' standing; there was but one slight chill after using the Pad. Also George Kreuning. In his case, as in all others, there was plenty of ridicule. In his case I said to him: "No cure, no pay." In five days he acknowledged himself well; in thirty days he gave me his testimonial, and is now at Fort Recovery, Ohio, selling Pads for a living. So with John C. Preston—a case of liver and stomach disease, pain in side and liver, constipation, diarrhœa, headache—inside of ten days he was well, after being ill for over eighteen years. Dr. Bissell, of Cincinnati, who had suffered a thousand deaths with neuralgia in the stomach for over eight years, was permanently cured inside of six weeks. P. A. Moffatt, of heart disease, malaria. Col. Thornton, assistant postmaster, Cincinnati. S. V. Curtis, banker, of Middleton, a very old case of malaria and biliousness, who had spent a small fortune to be cured, and was never aided until he used the Pad. Thus it was that, one after another, remarkable cures, covering nearly every form of disease, and including almost every kind of blood poison, came about; also the diseases peculiar to women and children were being duly reported from every part of the land, until this little common-sense doctor has assumed a history of gigantic proportions. Important depots, consultation rooms free of charge, are now to be found, not only in all the important cities of this country, but also in Canada and portions of Europe. They have also found their way in South America, Mexico, the Bahamas, etc. One of the remarkable facts connected with this treatment is that it seldom fails to cure when instructions are literally followed, except in cases where the coatings of the stomach are destroyed by the use of powerful medicines, or where the short ribs lay over the pit of the stomach, the result of tight lacing. In the language of another, I believe there is no disease that can be kept in subjection and modified by the use of medicine but what can be acted upon in a far more satisfactory manner by the Holman Pad and the auxiliaries, our medicinal plasters and medicated salt water foot baths, used with it. I believe there is no disease that medicine will cure but what can be cured more promptly and effectually by this treatment. I do know that times without number diseases universally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine have melted away under the action of these remedies; and the work was done so quietly and with so little inconvenience to the patient that in many cases the pain was gone before he was aware. More than a quarter of a million earnest, intelligent, living witnesses bear testimony to the truth of these statements. The experiences that have come under my own observation of the wonderful cures which I hear continually from the lips of grateful patients has made it for me a work that transcends every other consideration. Money could not buy me to aid in suppressing it. Think for one moment what the Holman Pad will do for the spleen.

PHYSICIANS ONE AND ALL

will tell you that it is next to impossible to cure a chronic case of enlargement of the spleen—usually called ague cake. By the application of the Pad, the power to correct the disturbance of this organ will be understood and appreciated when I say to you that it will begin to remove the enlargement, or ague cake, almost as soon as applied. An ague cake under the pad is like the ice cake before the sun's rays. I have had two chronic cases of this trouble, or disease, of from a few months to twenty-five years standing. Thus far I have never known a failure to cure within from two to four weeks. This may seem hard for you to believe. Ocular demonstration will bear me out in these statements.

Permit me to call your attention to its antidotal and preventive power. As a preventive and cure, the pad is worth many times its weight in gold; it is impossible to compute the value of a discovery which, without medicine, may be relied upon to prevent the most dangerous maladies. The HOLMAN PAD will prevent Yellow, Chagres, Typhoid, Remittent, Bilious, Congestive and all kinds of fever. This has been tested and proven in so many cases, that we state it positively, and without qualification. It will prevent almost every complaint by keeping the bowels regular; it will prevent dyspepsia by absorbing all poisons and arousing a nervous action in the stomach and liver. It will prevent and cure heart disease (other than organic). It is seldom we meet with a case other than functional sympathetic heart disease, which proceeds from stomach derangement.

IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED

beyond the possibility of a doubt, that it will prevent chronic, internal rheumatism and neuralgia. The same may be said of sick headaches, also spinal diseases and nervous prostration. These are directly traceable to a great nerve centre that pervades the digestive organs over the pit of the stomach. This is the battery that communicates quicker than thought to every part of the system any disturbance of the stomach. Disease there means nerve prostration, inaction, inflammation, obstructions. Hence pain and suffering indescribable. These feelings are, of course, intensified in proportion to mental strain or undue excitement. Also in proportion to the amount of poisonous substances which are absorbed into the blood that poison the brain nerves, muscles, tissues and organs, and cause nervousness, dizziness, general debility, gout, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis and death. The pad and our plasters, and medicated foot baths, will do more for you in curing these than all the world's statements combined. In the name of humanity, try them. But you are ready to say: You are asking too much for it to say it will cure and prevent all these. Not so. If it be true these diseases all come, as we claim, from the one cause, and I will give you good reason for it, then if the pad cures or prevents in one, it must of necessity in the whole. And this it does. Oh! would that the doctors, for humanity's sake, who hold in their hands the lives of so many millions, understood better the fundamental cause, and acted upon it, instead of treating all specifically. Not to treat disease by first finding the cause reminds me of once drinking from a small brook a cup of water that tasted putrid. I sought the cause by first rinsing out my cup. The taste was still the same. I followed the stream some distance and found a putrid hog lying in it. I need not tell you that from the water would not have made it less offensive, so long as the cause remained. You are, no doubt, ready to ask: "What is the principle by which the pad acts?" The Holman Pad is made of a number of harmless vegetable compounds, which have been found to be an antidote to diseases in the human system, and contains just the tonic required for the system. It does its work without any internal medicine, and a two-fold (distinct) in its action. The principle is absorption—nature's law. A tonic is thrown into the system by way of circulation, and exactly where needed, over the liver and stomach centre of the nervous system, which presides over the digestive organs. Another property it has, which is to absorb from the system all bilious, malarious and medicinal poisons into the pad. If there is any disease in the system, it immediately sets about its work. The question would naturally be asked: how is this possible? It is a fact established beyond controversy, that the human body, when at ease, can exist no inconsiderable length of time without food or drink, by occasionally wetting the garments with salt water, and that thirst can almost entirely be satisfied in this manner. Again, if a plaster of wet tobacco be placed for a few minutes only over the pit of the stomach, it will produce deathly sickness. No person would be safe in trying the experiment for thirty minutes even, for the poison of the tobacco will have entered the circulation by absorption. Poultices and blisters are used to draw or absorb disease to the surface.

Every person knows the danger of rubbing or placing certain poisons on the surface of the body. That in a few moments the entire system could be poisoned unto death. A blister and a poison can both be applied on the same spot and at the same time, neither being an impediment to the other, showing beyond a question that the body receives and throws off at the same time.

This method of curing disease rather than drugging the stomach is so well understood in England that a committee appointed by the Royal medical society to investigate the subject reported as follows: "The activity of nearly every substance that can be used is three if not four times greater if given by the skin than if swallowed." Let us understand the reason of this. In the skin, and under the skin, and penetrating through all the tissues, and in all the organs of the body, in many places, complete net-work, are fine ducts and small glands called lymphatics. These are the chief absorbents of the body, although absorption takes place by the blood-vessels also. It is because of the lymphatics standing from the skin to every organ and every part, that a raw piercing wind or damp atmosphere pierces through to the vitals and causes the touch of deleterious matter makes us sick, and contact with poison may cost us our lives. *For the same reason the proper remedies placed upon the surface have power to remove diseases.* If we would heal sickness, we must make use of these natural cuticles—the million little paths God has provided through which evils may be expelled, and good may come to us. Before concluding my lecture I again return to the causes of other diseases not yet mentioned, such as catarrh, bronchitis, throat and lung difficulties, etc. The formation of gas and acids in the stomach and intestines, caused by indigestion, produces great irritation of the mucous membrane lining those organs, which often extends upwards to the membranous lining of the cavity of the throat, causing inflammation and irritable sore throat; also to the cavity of the nose, causing the irritations and secretions called the catarrh; also to the membrane lining the air tubes to the lungs, causing bronchitis, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the throat. Chronic catarrh, etc., or *inside* and are sustained *by* chronic irritation of the lining membrane of the stomach, and by blood poison. The *Holman Pad* will begin to remove the trouble as soon as applied. In cases of Malaria in every form I make this bold declaration, that I doubt if there is a case in existence that the Holman Pads will not cure. I use Pads in the plural sense. It is understood that it be adjusted and worn according to directions. If you will give the Pad and our Plasters and Medicated Salt Foot Baths that are frequently used one quarter its patience and fairness, you give any other treatment, and will drop everything else and rely entirely on them, they will bring you the blessing of health, that it has seldom been your privilege to enjoy, provided your stomach is not entirely worn out and destroyed by the use and abuse of medicine. After you are once cured, if you will secure a second Pad, and in the springtime, when all nature is undergoing a change, would wear it, say two weeks, and also at any time for a few days when you feel any symptoms of biliousness, and ten days in each malarial month, as a preventative, you will find one Pad keeping you in health a whole year—thereby saving you the Holman Pad the cheapest, the pleasantest, and most convenient, the surest and most satisfactory curative, preventative, and thorough system regulator in the world. Of all this you can rest assured.

It can with truth be said that on the American continent, south of latitude forty-seven, not one person in five has a sound liver and stomach. And it is my fixed purpose, if my life, strength and talents are spared me, never to cease my labors in behalf of this blessed boon until every man, woman and child has heard of the Holman Liver Pad. To those of you who are old enough and free to act for yourselves, if after all that has been said, you refuse to treat the subject indifferently, preferring to suffer rather than yield your prejudice, then let me say to you, in the name of humanity, to save your children; for I have drunk to the very dregs all that it means to see a household blighted with sickness, and have on the other hand seen the joy, peace and happiness that good health brings us.

Pads are stubborn things, more so than we may. A word to mothers, and I am done. I quote the language of Mrs. Dr. Carter, of Philadelphia, who is a mother and physician: "It is not uncommon to put apparently well children in the care of a physician, that their system may be kept in such a state that they may be in no danger of contracting the scourge of the nursery—scarlet fever. But to do this by medicine is itself reprehensible. The Pad will prevent this disease, being at the same time a source of good and no injury. And these are not mere idle words, or, what would be worse, false utterances; they have been proved repeatedly by actual experiment. The Pad has been placed upon one member of a family in which all were equally liable to infection, except for its protection, and the one wearing the Pad would be the only one not stricken down in the contagion. The Holman Pad should commend itself to every mother in the land. And that other disease, that adds yearly to the little graves in the cemeteries of every village, town and city in the country—cholera infantum—for the curing of which our physicians have got on no further than the baneful drug called opium, which lays the little innocent head to a forced sleep, and leads early in thousands of cases to a premature death. You cannot *safely* give the baby strong medicine of any kind, and carelessness or ignorance in this particular is little short of criminal, for the result, though unintentional and deeply regretted, is child murder. Lay the Pad upon the stomach of the teething infant upon the first indication of any derangement of that little writhing body, and regulate the bowels just as rapidly as it can be done with safety, and more promptly than any medicine you could dare to give. Drugging is most pernicious to a child. Opiates are injurious. They only suspend pain, but do not remove it or its cause. The medical faculty are wrong in using them thus frequently and largely. Do you think I am urging these facts upon you too strongly? By the love I bear my own, which thus far Heaven has spared me, not for one million dollars would I be guilty of misleading you, I tell you, and if these words were the last words I should ever utter, they would still be the same, that for children of any age this is the one treatment that should and will supersede every other. For the sake, then, of the little ones confided to your care, which must be unceasingly watchful, give this matter your immediate, candid and most serious attention." "In conclusion, my words to you are, learn to be your own doctor, *practising under the diplomas of the* FACULTY OF COMMON SENSE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Still Another New Departure.

S. Langman & Bro.,

Having purchased the entire stock and good-will of W. H. Yeo's crockery business, announce to their friends that they have placed the whole in good shape, and intend to keep constantly on hand a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Pork, Coal Oil, Biscuits, Confectionery,

And all articles possibly required for family use.

Crockery and Glassware

A special department, and will be kept fully assorted as the trade may demand. New goods arrived and ordered, and our customers may depend upon their wants being carefully supplied. Just in, Twelve Barrels Choice Flour. Bread and Potatoes always on hand.

Geo. Lagrow's old stand, Mill street, Stirling.

S. LANGMAN & BRO.

The Latest Boom.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the newest styles in Hats.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the most fashionable Bonnets.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For good bargains in Ostrich Plumes.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For anything in Millinery. Their stock in this department being much larger than any other in Stirling, and receiving new every week, they can give you a better choice and sell you good goods cheaper than any other house.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the newest and cheapest Umbrellas.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For nobby and fashionable Parasols.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For your Boots and Shoes, as they are selling off their large stock at cost price for cash.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

THE BOERS.

A Sketch of their Character and History.

A peculiar people are the South African Boers, and a peculiar history they have. It is a serial tale of terrible conflict with savage tribes, of narrow escapes from reliapses into a condition of savagery almost like that of the barbarians among whom they thrust themselves, or were thrust, and of political deliverance and subjection which will form some of the most interesting chapters in the romance of history.

The Boer character is distinguished from that of the Hollander, was a development of almost spontaneous South African growth. The Dutchman of Holland was among the Dutchman of South Africa speedily became another. Like the ancient Scandinavian evening flower, which grows at the foot of Table Mountain and opens only at night to bloom and shed its fragrance, the traits which have evolved such a remarkable type developed only when planted in the existing night of African humanity.

Van Riebeek and his band of employees of the old Dutch East India company had scarcely founded, under the towering walls of Table Mountain, the shipping station which was to be the future metropolis of South Africa, when numbers of them became restive under the rigid rule of the "castle." In the very first years of the settlement, two of Van Riebeek's settlers resenting the tyranny of their absolute form of government, ran off into what was then an unexplored and strictly forbidden region, some 30 or 40 miles away. After an absence of a few days they returned hungry, exhausted and frightened, and worried by the wild beasts they had encountered, meekly received the public whipping which was in store for them. Neither the experiences of these unfortunate men, nor the threat of "banishment" held out to the less submissive servants of the company, prevented certain of them from making adventures into the unknown country, and establishing their homes in the wild but fertile valleys inhabited then only by Hottentots. To the hairy mites from Table Valley then was to be in the blank "interior," and the offender, the adventurer, or the oppressed found a sure means of escape from the tyrannies of rulers who applied the law to the rack, and sometimes the cross itself for trivial offences. With the liberty of the commons to all races they chose the dangers of the unknown land and willingly accepted the risks of a life among thievish, and sometimes murderous Hottentots, when they found no hope of their ever becoming above the severity of their rule. But having established themselves in these districts they immediately began to manifest the virus ingrained in human nature equally with the love of freedom, and proceeded to deprive the natives of the liberty they themselves had now rejoiced in. Offenders were punished as the farmers pleased, and such as they required in their households were made slaves.

Thus the first strides for liberty by the Dutch settlement gave rise to the movement which has spread the race of boer "voerTrekkers," or pioneers, over all South Africa. From the first there was a determination to prevent these movements. It was the stringent and consistent policy of the company, if not of the Dutch government, to trade, not to colonize. Desertion from the settlements was a crime, and was punished by imprisonment and "irons." But the spirit ingrained in human nature equally with the love of freedom, and proceeded to deprive the natives of the liberty they themselves had now rejoiced in. Offenders were punished as the farmers pleased, and such as they required in their households were made slaves.

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CHUCKLE'S.

WHEN at home, the Chinaman is a Mongolian. When in the United States he is a Mistygolian.

PATIENTS do more for the doctors than doctors do for the patients. The patients enable doctors to live.

PAIN, says an exchange, weakens the system. Yes, but just think how it strengthens the breath.

THE speaker of the house is generally known as the "chair," so called because he is sat down on so often.

WHY will the postage-stamp never become familiar with the alphabet? Because it always gets stuck on a letter.

A WRITER says: "The hyoids is a great thing to put flesh on a man's leg." It is a great thing to take flesh off a man's nose and other portions of his face.

WASHINGTON scene: Deep-voiced Guzzler —"Hi, waiter! bring me three more schooners!" Meek-faced applicant, whispering— "That must be the new secretary of the navy."

AT SEA: Cloud a traveller asked at what times the little steamers left. "Every ten minutes," was the answer. "Monsieur will not have to wait more than a quarter of an hour."

A BIT of reasoning a la mode de Dumas ascribed to Rosani: "I don't like spinach, and it is my opinion that I don't because if I did like it I should eat it, and I can't endure it."

A LOT of college boys played foot ball and pounded each other so unmercifully for fifteen minutes before they discovered that somebody had forgotten to bring a ball on the field.

A POND mother wrote to an enthusiastic young lady who had established a physiology class for girls: "Please do not teach my Mary any more about her insides. It will never do her no good, and it's very rude."

LAST week an Ohio man on his travels found a shell on the Gettysburg battlefield. He took it home and put it in the stove to see if it was real. It was genuine. But the story is the most glaring imitation you ever looked at.

IF the astronomers would only make February three months long and thus have May the first coming early in January, there would be good deal less growling in this latitude. The climate is all right; the trouble is with the almanac.

THE following letter to a French statesman is printed in *Le Temps*: "I have the honor to give fair notice to the first minister for that if he refuses what I demand for which I have applied I shall henceforth vote as my conscience dictates."

AFTER a "beat" had got trust at every saloon in town, the landlord of a wretched mining town and held a consultation and concluded to shoot him. The following words appeared on the next evening placer's "Death Loves a Mining Shark."

GUS SINSADALY is as deaf as a post. During one of the cold days last week a friend told him he would freeze his ears if he did not protect them in some way. "Suppose they do freeze," said Sinsadaly, "what harm will that do, they're no good."

CONCLUSIVE evidence: The old lady came down in the morning in a bad humor and sharply addressing her son, said: "Charlie did you leave that whiskey bottle on the parlor table?" "I don't know, I guess I left it." "Why do you guess that you left it?" "Cause its empty."

"PAP," said a little 13-year-old boy, on his first visit to the city, after he passed a basket of oranges in front of a grocery store, "buy me one of them little punkins." "No," said "pap." "We got plenty at home that are larger and sell for less, but I'll buy us a ginger cake as soon as I sell my sige."

"WHEN I came to town," said a rich broker, "I hadn't a penny of debt. Can you have you now, sir?" asked a quiet-faced man in the far corner of the room. The broker didn't answer the question. Perhaps he didn't hear it. Possibly he was in a rage in the stomach that drew his face down so suddenly.

A PEAR man's mistake: A good fellow, a little deaf, went into a theatre the other day where a pantomime was going on. For five minutes he contented himself with listening with all his might, hearing of course not a sound an ear trumpet with his hand, etc. At last, finding himself still unsuccessful, he rises, next cries out in a rage: "Louder! louder, I tell you! Nobody can hear a thing!"

SAID George Eliot: "Childhood has no forebodings: but then it is soothed by no memories of outlived sorrow." You see, George never had an infant, and didn't know. Where's the boy of 10 who hasn't the memory of outliving the sorrow caused by the old man's having to go and get such a sponge in the old man's boot that squirted water clear up the old man's leg? And hasn't the boy forebodings when he thinks the old man suspects him of putting tar on his hair brush.

The other day a pompous little fellow at a dinner table was boasting of the great men with whom he was on intimate terms. He was in constant correspondence with Longfellow, had lunched with Tennyson was in friendly relations with the Prince of Wales, and, in short, knew everything and everybody. At length a quiet individual at the further end of the table, who had been conversation with the question: "My dear, sir, did you happen to know the Siamese twins when they were in this country?" Our hero, who evidently had a talent for lying, but no real genius, at once replied: "The Siamese twins, sir? Yes, sir, I became very intimate with one of them. I never had the good fortune to meet the other."

DIGGING UP FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

The Excavators at Assos—Dr. Schliemann at Troy—An Ancient Piece of Armor.

The excavations at Assos were begun again on the 1st of March, and as the firman allowing the works only runs for a year, every year the excavators will try to gain their main objects within that time. Assos was selected as the site of the work because the remains there exist here promised to contribute largely to our knowledge of the general structure, architectural details, and daily life of an ancient Greek city.

Dr. Schliemann left Athens to continue his excavations at Hissarlik, the ancient Troy, on the last day of March, and it has by this time nearly levelled the hill on which he is engaged, and is digging down in the expectation of finding the remains of a prehistoric Troy. He has already found many objects of art belonging to the later Troy, but he will now turn more of his attention to such matters.

At the bottom of the port of Pylos, said to have been the city of Nestor, has been found a curious old back-plate of a cuirass. It was constructed by hard metal after having lain for unknown centuries in the sea, but when cleaned it displayed carvings which made it an object of unique interest. The engraving is in the most ancient style; the figures of bulls and lions are bold, but those of men and women are stiff and angular.

Be Gentlemen at Home.

It is cruel and cowardly, in any man, to speak to the woman under his own roof in a manner that would for ever disgrace him if heard under any other. And yet how many do it, and even go their ways after it, selfishly forgetting the tears and the bitterness they have caused, and selfishly expecting, if they remember it at all, that on their return the domestic sky will be with-out a cloud. More the pity when it is! Then, indeed, is there danger in the air for them too often come deceit and hypocrisy and indifference.

A young lady attending balls and parties should have a female chaperone until she is able to call some other chap her own.

The Irishman's Dream.

The following lines were written by Mrs. Perkins, of Toronto, who is in her 93rd year:

I dreamt I had thee back again.
My Mary kind and true.
But, O, it was a fearful storm
That we were struggling through.

We thought the spring had passed away.
As in autumn went,
The bright-eyed birds were dead and gone,
And not a leaf was green.

And there were moanings in the air,
And bitter tears were shed;
I carried thee through the land—
The people faint for bread.

Thy cheek was pale, my darling one,
Thy gentle spirit fled;
But still I held thee to my heart
Was all of hope I had.

I saw thee growing paler still;
I heard thy cry for bread;
With what a fearful start I woke—
Thank God that thou art dead!

Now, let the storm roar round me,
And wreak its worst on me;
I'll breast it bravely now, my love,
Since God hath sheltered thee.

What We owe to the Trees.

[CONTINUED.]

But the forests not only distribute moisture, they also purify the atmosphere around them, and thereby modify climate and affect health and agricultural industries. They act as a protection to streams in time the streams which flow down the hill-sides and along the valleys, furnishing these supplies of water so necessary to man and beast, carrying moisture through the fields and increasing their fertility, supplying power to man by which to drive all the mechanisms of industry and invention, and, as they swell into rivers, bearing on their bosoms to the ocean and, to distant lands the products of the harvests of the fields and factories. Left to themselves, the forests would thus bless the lands contiguous to the habitations of their friends. It is a matter of common observation, however, that water-courses have disappeared or been greatly diminished in volume as the forests in their vicinity have been destroyed. Few persons can have grown to maturity in the open country without having had occasion to remark the disappearance of streams with which in their childhood days they were familiar. The pond or the brook or the spring formerly there, themselves has gone from sight, as have the neighboring woods where they rambled in search of nuts and game. This is the common experience. And as these springs and rivulets and brooks have vanished or dwindled in volume, so have the larger watercourses into which they flowed, and which they fed, been lessened in size. They have furnished diminished supplies to the farmer for the irrigation of his crops, and lessened power to the wheels of the manufacturer, We have few trustworthy and exact observations on this point in our country. In Bavaria they have been more careful. The river Elbe between the years 1787 and 1837 was found to have a lessened depth of ten feet, and the river Main of six feet. In both cases were the tributaries of that stream have their origin. A similar result has been found in the case of the Danube, the Oder, and other streams.

But an evil as important as the diminution of the streams is the irregularity of their flow, which is the result of the total removal of the forest. The fall of the leaves from year to year, and their accumulation in the forest, creates a soft, spongy soil, or humus, which catches the rain as it falls from the clouds, for the water of the dissolving snows, and instead of allowing it to flow off over the surface of the ground in sheets, as in a great reservoir, from which it oozes away gradually through a thousand springs and rivulets, to feed the streams that run down the hill-sides and slopes into the valleys, and there unite in larger streams, which are kept in steady volume by the regular flow of the springs. Deprived of such humus the forests become great store-houses of power and fertility for man, upon which he has safely depended for the various occupations which are at all dependent upon the flow of water. But let the forest be swept off by the recklessness or the stupidity of man, and the effect, from the incidents lessening the rain-fall, is to dry up this humus, as it is exposed to the sun and the winds, and it is blown away, or washed down the hills by both wind and rain. The spongy surface being thus removed, the falling rains have nothing to detain them. They rush at once down the hill-sides, filling the beds of brooks and rivers, overflowing the adjacent fields, and even sweeping away houses, crops, factories, bridges, and not infrequently destroying life. In the intervals between the rains the streams are low, there being no great forest reservoirs to feed them. Hence the mills and machines can no longer turn with full force, the cattle miss their wonted springs, the crops suffer for want of water, and the whole land languish, and suffering or various kinds ensues.

But even this is not all. As the flooded streams go down the hill-sides they often become torrents, scooping out the earth itself as with Titan hands, tearing up rocks and trees, and bearing them along in the valleys below to cover fertile fields with this avalanche of debris and sterility, and literally drive the husbandmen from their homes.

These more serious effects of the removal of the forests we do not see very often in the country, perhaps, because we have not yet cleared away the trees so extensively as they have in some other countries, and partly because we have suffered fewer natural structure, and fewer high mountains to produce torrents as the result of the copious rains falling at such altitudes, and the rapid melting of great masses of snow in spring-time. We have enough, however, to illustrate the effect of the destruction of the forests in occasional floods of a destructive character, and in the permanent diminution of the flow of streams. Hardly a river in our country but is less full in the summer than formerly had. It is the common fact that our manufacturers have been compelled to place steam-engines in their factories as auxiliary to the water-power, in order to be able to supply the lack of it in the seasons of drought. Even when they have done this they have often been forced to build reservoirs among the hills, at great expense, to take the place of those natural ones which the forests have destroyed.

But in Europe and the rest of the Old World the most fearful losses from the removal of the forests are frequently incurred. Vienna has been flood by the river Danube, Szegedin, in Hungary, and that which last year took place in Spain—poor Spain, which has been unable in power through its had ing timber enough in her wasted forests to keep alive her navy! So in France, and elsewhere along the Alps, in Germany, and in Switzerland. They have learned by bitter experience that the trees are their best friends. In Southeastern France whole cantons have been almost depopulated.

At Szegedin a population of 60,000 were overwhelmed by the waters of the Theiss. The Theiss district of Hungary is naturally one of the richest agricultural regions of the world. But it had long been known also as a region of floods, the Theiss has its source in the Carpathian Mountains on the north. Formerly these were densely wooded, and they sent down their waters, whether rains or melting snows, into the valleys of the Theiss with an even, steady flow. But the unrestrained greed and recklessness of man ravaged the forests, and opened what mountain flanks to sun and wind. The unimpeded waters first washed the soil of the mountains down into the stream below. Then wearing channels for themselves, they have cut these channels deeper and deeper, from year to year, and as they have deeper from year to year, and as they have done so, they have torn the mountain sides with greater violence, and swept the rocks and gravel onward with resistless power for the hundreds of miles. Thus the bed of the Theiss has been gradually filled up with the detritus of the upper country, until the river, now on a higher level than the adjacent flows on a higher level than the adjacent land, and the inhabitants have been obliged to dike the sides of the stream as the price of their own protection from ruin. But now and then the ruin comes, as at Szegedin, by the torrents which have hurled the debris of the mountain-sides upon the fertile fields of the valleys below. In one district the population declined 5,000 in five years from this cause, the people being driven from their former homes and obliged to take up their residence elsewhere. But where this has not been the result, the almost yearly recurring floods have been attended with great loss of property and the sacrifice of many lives. In a recent flood in the valley of the Garonne it was estimated that 600 square miles of the best place of 30,000 inhabitants was almost blotted out of existence, while property to the amount of 200,000,000 francs was destroyed. These destructive effects of floods and torrents had been experienced in some measure for a long time, but with the more rapid clearing away of the forests, which dates from the time of the French Revolution in 1793, these evil effects have been more frequent as well as more disastrous. So far had this work of destruction and this real impoverishment of the country proceeded, and so threatening had become the prospect of farther and most serious national loss, that about thirty years ago the matter was taken in hand by the government. The vigorous measures adopted for the purpose of arresting the evil, if possible, and reclaiming the injured soil. Several special commissions were appointed, and the most careful examinations were made by competent engineers and others, in connection with the results of which was the enactment of a code for reforesting the mountains. Under this code a large expenditure was necessary, but it is made annually by the government for a period of ten years, for the purpose of reclaiming those districts which have been stripped of their trees, and which had thereby given occasion to the torrents. The right of eminent domain was asserted, but in a way to give private proprietors at his pleasure the trees growing upon his own ground. He could cut them only under government direction, and in such a way that would not be injurious to others; for it was seen that some peasant, living high up in the hills, and curious at only tending his pasture-ground by cutting off the forests around him, might by so doing give origin to a torrent which would cause destruction to the fields of some one miles below, perhaps to the fields of a whole village.

Where the fields have been land bare, the government offers aid to those who need it in replanting them. If any will not, with this aid, set about the work of replanting, the authorities having the work of reforesting in charge take possession of the lands and replant them. The owner has the right of redeeming his land at any time within five years after the replanting by the government has been completed, on condition of paying the cost of the labor expended, principal and interest, or by surrendering half of his land. In case this is not done, the land becomes wholly the property of the government.

To do the work contemplated by the French code is by no means easy. When the Alpine torrents have cut out a bed in one of the mountain, and gone thundering down its flank for miles, gashing and lacerating it in every direction, it becomes a case on which the most scientific and skilful surgery to close the frightful wound, and restore the whole to soundness; to replace the trees, and which they grew before the growth that will enable them to discharge the office of forests, to fix such temporary barriers as will prevent the continuance of the torrential flow of the rains and melting snows. There are mechanical and vegetable laws to be studied. There are nice points of engineering to be formed to be executed. There are peculiarities of climate and many meteorological facts to be taken into account. There is needed a corps of careful oversight of the lands adjacent to the scene of operations, lest any ignorant or malicious person shall do something to hinder the work undertaken.

So important a place have the forests come to occupy in the estimation of European people, on account of their value as they affect the supply of fuel and lumber, as the relations to agriculture, to climate, and to health, that the care and management of them have become one of the most important elements in the private landholders, and to the many corporate bodies, including states and kingdoms, which are the possessors of forest domains. The state forests of France, for instance, amount to 3,000,000 acres, it is said, and yield an annual revenue of $8,000,000. Many of the provinces and departments also have large forest proprietors. Germany has about 33,000,000 acres in forest, nearly one-third of which belongs to the state, one-sixth to the communes, and somewhat less than one-half to private individuals. Other European countries have larger forest areas, with corresponding larger revenues. The well recognized importance of the forest interest has led to the establishment in most European countries of what are known as schools of forestry—institutions ranking in importance with our colleges and polytechnic schools. They furnish a course of instruction from two to two and a half years in length. During these terms the pupils are expected to spend five hours daily in study, and as many more in attendance upon lectures, or to do about twice the amount of work required in our colleges. Taking for illustration the school at Berlin, the faculty embraces a director, or, who occupies the chair of forest science, with two assistants in the same department, a teacher of mathematics, physics, mechanics, and meteorology, one of chemistry, one of zoology, and geognosy, one of botany, one of zoology, and one of jurisprudence; and in addition, a royal forest officer as assistant teacher of construction of roads, geology, and plan-drawing, and also a chemist as assistant teacher of geology.

It will be seen, even from such general statements, that the instruction in these schools includes not only the technical or botanical study of forests, but is also also a complete course in natural science and mathematics, as well as, to a considerable extent, political economy, finance, and jurisprudence. Captain Brandis, Walker, chief conservator of forests in the government, giving an account of his visit to the schools at Neustadt-Eberswalde, says: "Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the extent and varied nature of the studies required from forest candidates or probationers in Prussia, and the number of years they are contented to remain studying, first in schools, and then in waiting for an appointment. The standard at these schools or academies are expected to extend several years, either before or after their graduation as practical workers in the forest, under the watch and instruction of the forest officers, and it is only after five or six years of such employment that they can reasonably expect to receive a fixed and permanent appointment in connection with the forest service. Yet so respectable and desirable is the employment considered that it is stated on good authority that a few years ago there were not less than thirty-three lawyers or lawyers' clerks ing appointments in the Crown forests of Prussia.

The important place which forestry holds abroad may be seen from the fact that there are nine of these schools in Germany, and one or more in every European country except Great Britain, which has hardly any forests to care for, while the abundant timber of the United States renders any exemption from severe summer heats on account of her high latitude, prevent her suffering from the absence of trees as she otherwise would.

We have left ourselves space only to allude to the value of trees as shelters from injurious winds and from destructive influences. The vicinity of a forest, or even a few rows of trees, is a great protection, not only to man and beast, but to growing crops, from violent or cold winds. Such a shelter belt often makes the difference between success and failure to the husbandmen. The best observers estimate that if one-fourth of the fields devoted to agriculture were planted with trees, properly distributed, the remaining three-fourths would yield as large returns of crops as are now gathered from the whole, while the product of the trees in fuel and timber would be a clear additional gain.

Trees also, aside from the fact that they absorb carbonic acid and exhale oxygen, and so promote the salubrity of the atmosphere, are found to be very effective protection against malicious influences. The planting of only a single row of trees has produced a perceptibly favorable effect. And the lofts of tree planted in the vicinity of pestilential marshes have rendered them no longer noxious as those living near them.

It is pretty well settled now that for the best interest of most countries, their healthiness, the greatest productiveness of their fields, and their general comfort and thrift, not less than a fourth part of their area should be permanently in forest. Whenever this proportion is not preserved, harmful consequences sooner or later ensue. But in Europe the forests are cherished and cared for not only on this account, but as being one of the most important industrial resources of a country. Science and art are employed not only to preserve a proper amount of woodland for the best development of other interests, sanitary and economic, but to make the forest itself valuable returns from the forests themselves. The conditions for the best growth of the forest are carefully studied, and are studied as carefully as are those for the growth of wheat or corn. By constant experiment and observation, in connection with the schools of forestry, it is ascertained what trees are best adapted to grow in particular

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Trains pass Stirling station as follows:
For Belleville, at 9.20 a.m. and 6.24 p.m.
For Peterboro' and intermediate stations, at 3.1 a.m. and 3.34 p.m.

STAGE LINES.

Belleville stage, carrying Her Majesty's mails, leaves postoffice and hotels daily at 9 o'clock a.m.
Campbellford mail stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30.
Marmora mail stage leaves daily at 12.30 p.m.

HOME MATTERS.

Thos. Downs has left this uncongenial sphere to seek his fortune in the wilds of the far west.

Rev. Mr. Gray returned Wednesday night from attendance at the Synod meeting at Peterborough.

Hereafter the Grand Junction trains will run up to the Grand Trunk station at Belleville to discharge passengers and freight.

During the month of April 460 passenger tickets were sold at the Stirling station of the Midland railway, and 477 tons of freight was forwarded and received.

The last quarterly meeting of the present conference year will be held in the Methodist church, Stirling, on Sunday next. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Walker.

Mr. Hiram Rosebush left at THE NEWS-ARGUS office two duck eggs weighing together 9½ ounces. One was 3¾ inches in length, and turned the scale at 5 ounces; the other 3½ inches and 4½ ounces.

A large number of horses are now being bought around Stirling for the American market by a Mr. Ryan, of Montreal, who has Mr. Urial Wright associated with him. They have shipped several car-loads already.

Mr. Stuart Farrar, a student of Trinity medical school, Toronto, and who has passed his primary examination most honorably, is at present with Dr. Sprague, with whom he will remain as a student for the summer.

Rev. Mr. Marsh returned from conference yesterday. He is stationed at Haldimand. Rev. Messrs. Stratton and Rankin are appointed to the Stirling circuit. Mr. Mayhew remains at Colborne, and Mr. Rae goes to Touge street.

In Mr. Mackintosh's letter last week the sentence "I did the very best I could do," in the eighth paragraph, should have been "least I could do." In the last sentence of the letter the word "protected" should have been "protested."

Rev. Mr. Walker has been confined to the house for some days with inflammation of the right lung, as a consequence of which there was no preaching service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning last. He is somewhat better, however.

The Toronto conference of the Methodist church, in which Stirling circuit is situated, meets at Toronto on the second Wednesday in June. The Tweed circuit is the eastern extremity of this conference. All east of that place is in the Montreal conference.

Farmers are all now seeding. One result is that a load of wood can't be had for love nor money, especially money. Love abounds anyway. If coal gets much scarcer or dearer, some Belleville wood merchant might send up a train-load. Carrying coal to Newcastle would, at least, be a novelty.

We have received for publication a very interesting letter from Mr. A. L. Anderson, written from St. Vincent, Minn., which is situated just outside of Manitoba. He takes the reader on a lively imaginary voyage over the flooded districts to Winnipeg, and 150 miles beyond, in a boat of his own construction, which has been necessitated by the same flood for navigating the streets. The letter will appear next week.

THE NEWS-ARGUS of the 14th April contained a statement, in the Marmora news, to the effect that the Richardson brothers, of that township, had bonded fifty acres of their farm to the Consolidated gold mining company for $50,000. This statement is denied through the *Intelligencer* by the Messrs. Richardson. Our Marmora correspondent says of the matter in a private note that he received his information from so reliable a source that he did not deem it necessary to seek further information.

A labor strike, so stupendous in its magnitude as to endanger the whole railway system of the continent, at least in the minds of the strikers, has just been unceremoniously snuffed out. Nine brakemen on the Grand Junction division struck for higher wages. Nine other men were at once put in their places, and the great strike was over. Their claim may have been just enough, but the silly nine should not have expected to be able to force what is seldom accomplished even by the men on an entire road combining.

The Picton *Gazette* says the Ontario Central railway company have completed a contract with the Toronto bridge company for a steel bridge 500 feet long at Chisholm's pads, to be constructed of the very best quality of English steel, and guaranteed capable of carrying the heaviest train and engine at a speed of thirty miles an hour. They have made arrangements with the same company for small steel bridges to cross the Moira river, at Malone; Cole creek at Frankford, and Beaver creek, in the township of Tudor.

Very little business of importance was transacted at the regular council meeting on Monday night. The following accounts were passed: Thos. McGowan, cemetery improvements, $21.14; Geo. Lagrow, 50c.; the reeve, for street purposes, $14.00. The reeve and Dr. Demorest were appointed a committee to purchase a gravel pit for the use of the corporation. The by-law adding certain lands to the union school section was read a third time and passed. W. S. Martin gave notice of by-law to add Arch. McGee to this section. Council adjourned.

The new M. E. church is moving steadily on. The entire walls inside have received the first coat of plaster, and the ceiling has the second coat. The frescoes are now being put up. The gallery crosses the front end, and runs along each side about one-fourth the length of the building. The basement is only completed so far as laying the floor, and is now being used as a benchroom. Outside, the spire is well under way, being nearly enclosed. The building, when completed, will be a structure far in advance of anything in the church line in Stirling, if not in the whole county outside of Belleville. It is expected to cost about $8,000.

The *Mail* of Monday contained an amazing blunder, evidently caused by the force man in "making up the forms." The heading of one article read: "The Garfield funeral expenses—The bills denounced as disgraceful and mortifying—The items too shameful to be made public." Following this was an account of a $30,000 fire at Winnipeg, and not a word of the Garfield expenses. The next article consisted of about a hundred words of a despatch in reference to the items in the bills rendered for Garfield's funeral expenses, with the heading: "Disasterous fire at Winnipeg—The result of a drunken spree—The Imperial bank building destroyed—Narrow escape of two Toronto families." Just imagine what that foreman would catch when the managing editor discovered the "hash."

Byron Rosebush, son of Hiram Rosebush, left for Wisconsin on Wednesday. He had been working at Campbellford.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards, lately residents of the town line, now living a few miles west of Campbellford, paid Stirling a visit yesterday.

Mr. John Wallace, lately of Rawdon, has purchased a lot in town, and will build on it before long. He is living in the Loucks block at present.

On Tuesday, before Dr. Faulkner, reeve, Kellar vs. Picket was a case of non-payment of wages. The amount claimed was $19.50. Kellar had worked for Picket some years, and no particular settlement had been made. This sum was due on last year, but plaintiff had been overpaid on former years sufficient to balance the account within 15c. Picket had purchased a number of articles for Kellar from time to time, intending them as presents. On settling up, he was to receive $7.50 more to say quits. This not being promptly paid, or some hitch arising, he brought Picket before a magistrate, as stated, claiming the whole amount due on the last year. This so annoyed Picket that he charged up all the items referred to as presents, and made the account square. Dismissed with costs.

School Board.

The Stirling union school board met on Tuesday evening last for its regular meeting.

The secretary reported that he had advertised for a teacher for the fourth department, as directed, and had not received a single application. He had notified Mr. Mackintosh to that effect, and had received a reply from him as follows:

MADOC, April 29.

R. Finch, Esq., Secretary B. S. S., Stirling:

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 28th inst. I received this p.m. too late to send my reply by the afternoon's mail.

I am sorry that no applications have been received; but did not your advertisement appear but once in the *Mail* and *Globe*? I trust the board will repeat the advertisement a reasonable number of times, or until a teacher has been obtained. There must be teachers in the country unemployed. However, wages and salaries have gone up very much. Good teachers as well as mechanics with to get increased salaries. What about Miss Peake? A daughter of Chas. Connors, 9th concession Rawdon, passed the last Normal school examination. She took the third class at Watman's, but has given it up. She may be obtainable, but perhaps not at $250.

Truly yours,
W. MACKINTOSH.

The secretary also reported that Miss Houston was permitted by the inspector to teach until the trustees could get a successor, and the school had not to be closed.

He was directed to correspond with Miss Connors, the salary to remain at $250, and to advertise further should Miss Connors not be secured.

Arch. McGee appeared with a copy of a by-law passed by the Rawdon council, transferring him to Stirling union school section, which could not take effect until next January. He asked for permission to send his three children to the village school meantime.

A resolution was passed allowing all persons who had applied to be transferred to this union, and who were not already ratepayers in the village, to send their children to the school for the nominal sum of five cents per month for each pupil, which complied with the law.

F. B. Parker moved that Mr. Mills notify the parents of all other non-resident pupils that they must pay the usual fee of fifty cents per month, otherwise the school would be closed against them, and that all arrears must be paid. Seconded by Mr. Wright, and carried.

Mr. Mills stated that he had a list of about a dozen non-resident pupils in his room.

Mr. Mills further stated, in reference to his university examination, that he had been unable to secure a substitute. He was anxious to attend the examination, but would leave the matter in the hands of the board.

F. B. Parker thought Mr. Mills should be granted leave of absence. He did not wish to stand in his way, and thought the school would be as well off without a teacher for a few days as in the hands of a stranger.

This proved the general feeling, and Mr. Mills was granted an informal leave of absence.

A complaint was sent in by the caretaker that pupils disturbed young trees around the ground, preventing their starting, which Mr. Mills said he would put a stop to.

Stirling Union School.

Following is the honor roll of Stirling union school for April:

FIRST DEPARTMENT—W. G. MILLS, TEACHER.

Fifth Class—Emily Parker 1357, Albert Lanigan 1313, Tena McDougall 1290, Bessie Parker 1132, Annie Roote 1132, Ida Walker 996.

Senior Fourth—Arthur Judd 1849, Annie Graham 1767, Ella McDougall 1766, Titia Heath 1744, Annie Downs 1720, Hattie Walker 1670.

Junior Fourth—John Black 1544, Tom Milne 1315, Sam Donnan 1290, Bridget Gallagher 1281, Victoria Barlow 1143, Flossie McDougall 928.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—MISS HENRY, TEACHER.

Senior Third—Harper Shaw 477, Mabel Parker 468, Sarah Montgomery 445, Thos. Heard 430.

Junior Third—Annie Bull 517, Carrie McWilliams 418, Bernice Utman 386, Maggie Gallagher 382.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—MISS SMITH, TEACHER.

Senior Second—James Empey 275, Wilbert Jones 270, George Downs 213, Wilfred Marsh 201, Nora Martin 191.

Intermediate Second—Mina Ackerman 282, George Bull 251, Jennie Graham 229, Ada Barlow 217, Minnie Conley 193, Willie Kyle 191.

Junior Second—Arthur Smith 227, Ada Barlow 225, Charles Martin 211, John Downs 200, James Parker 196, Mary Heard 192.

FOURTH DEPART'T—MISS HOUSTON, TEACHER.

Part II Senior—Fred Ackerman, Jennie Montgomery, Maggie Coobey, Mary Jane McGee, Harford Rosebush.

Part I Junior—Mary McKeown, Murray Gray, Minnie Black, Kate Chard, Jessie VanMeer.

Part I—George Baragar, Daisy McGowan, James Donnan, Fred Ferguson, Clinton McGee.

MARMORA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

APRIL 26.

Agne is getting quite prevalent among the river drivers, although others are receiving their share also.

Lovers of the piscatorial art seem to be making good hauls of fish in the perch line, as well as in muskinonge. Weather, however, is too cold for good fishing.

Horses seem to be in good demand just now. Mr. A. Loucks sold a span for $300; Mr. G. McWilliams sold a colt for $95, and others have realized proportionate prices.

Like the general run of dreams that go by contraries, that of Mr. Bedloma was no exception. He lived over the eventful fifteenth, and then started with the stampede of the period for the great Northwest; not without some misgivings, though, as another dream still disturbs his equipoise, which foretells of drowning somewhere along the route in pursuing his journey; thus realizing fighting without, within are fears. Moral: Don't dream.

The Central Ontario surveyors seem undecided yet which way to establish their lines through the township. Several preliminary lines have been run, but nothing definite settled, except that it will not touch Marmora village, nor yet come within any distance that will prove an essential benefit to it. The object aimed at is to catch the consolidated gold mines, then snake back through the north-west of Lake to Wollaston. It will run through like a worm fence.

MAY 2.

The drives are coming down steadily from the upper waters.

The surveyors expected to move from this neighborhood on Thursday of this week.

Messrs. Pearce & Carscallen are erecting a new store at the Consolidated gold mines, where they expect to do a rushing business.

Another old and respected pioneer has passed from the scene of his early trials and struggles. Mr. Crawford, being a resident of Marmora township, died on the 22nd inst.

A son of Mr. S. Sofa, township of Methuen, died quite suddenly on Sunday morning last. It seems the boy had been complaining for a day or two back of a slight headache, but still kept to his work. On Saturday evening he came in to his tea and went out afterwards to see about some dragging to be done. He then commenced vomiting, and came to the house and went to bed. The parents thought enough for a doctor, but as some of the neighbors considered it was nothing serious they were persuaded to wait until morning and see if it were necessary then. He kept in much the same condition all night, remaining speechless, and breathed his last before sunrise.

Letters from Readers.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications are those of the writers—not necessarily of any one else. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

To the Editor of The News-Argus:

SIR:—I notice in one of your exchanges, an obscure and filthy sheet, and only known through the purses of Belleville, published, I think, at Madoc, and named the Hastings *Review*, a purported editorial criticising the actions of the Stirling school board, and especially myself. Now, sir, it is not often you will find a so-called editor of a paper stoop to such base and vulgar personalities of an utter stranger to him. I am quite sure the gentleman, Mr. Mackintosh, in whose interest he writes, if the tone of his own letter is any criterion, will not thank him for his villainous and slanderous attack on myself and the Stirling school board, whom he evidently knows but little, if anything, about; and while I think Mr. Mackintosh's letter a creditable exposition of his action in reference to our school, and his sense of duty in his action thereto, yet what we complain of is this: He does not act in harmony, nor give our official and lawful requirements the consideration we think they should have, as he certainly must admit the people who pay the school taxes through their representatives should have some say as to their best interest. Mr. Mackintosh, to my personal knowledge, has never been asked to do anything contrary to school law, or beyond his jurisdiction or the compromise of his duties to schools. He was not asked to extent certificates and make them lawful only from absolute necessity, or when such teachers were giving to the parents of children the best satisfaction, and not from a desire to retain cheap teachers, as this slanderer, the *Review*, says, and I am very much disposed to think, Sir, Mr. Mackintosh would leave local village prejudices to one side, and give the official request of trustees more consideration while they ask nothing but what the school law empowers him to do, he will find his ruling will be much more respected and acceptable, as we must readily admit the sole object aimed at is to advance the cause of education, and I contend that school sections know best their requirements in their local school matters.

I think, sir, that the tinkering that is being done by the education department in advancing the standard of teachers so high must certainly be injurious to rural sections when the population is small and scattered, and our once boasted school system, when people had more power in their own hands, will soon be a thing of the past.

I have nothing against Mr. Mackintosh, but quite the contrary, but taking the stand I did was for the reasons described in this letter, and which did not call for the villianous attack on myself personally by this obscure newspaper man of Madoc, which I hope Mr. Mackintosh will publicly and promptly disclaim any sympathy with.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

To the Citizens of Stirling:

GENTLEMEN:—The great want of your village seems to be some place of recreation for your young men. In spare hours there is no place other than bar-rooms where a man can enter to while away an hour or two. The mechanics' institute of Belleville, presided over by Rev. Mr. McLean, has introduced billiards in their rooms with great success.

If the gentlemen of Stirling desire, I will fit up the store in the Scott house for a billiard room, and will put it on the tables. Before taking this step, I would like to gauge public opinion, and ascertain the views of the residents. If opened, the room would be under the following rules: (1) No minor under sixteen years permitted in the room without written consent of parents or guardian. (2) No gambling permitted. (3) No profane or licentious language allowed. Having no connection with the hotel, one objection which applies to many rooms would be avoided. The game is well called the king of games. Scarcely a gentleman of any position in England, America or Canada, but has his billiard table in his own house. Properly guarded, I think it unobjectionable. Correspondence solicited.

Yours truly,
JOHN J. B. FLINT.

How to Get Rid of an Unwelcome Visitor.

"Rheumatism," says Mr. A. McFaul, proprietor of the city hotel, Kingston, "used to hold its own pretty well, but 'the days of that here are o'er.' St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, has completely conquered the rheumatism, and no man need suffer from it forever. I had it badly until a short time out, but I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar manner."

Where Ignorance is Bliss 'tis Folly to be Wise.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, long famous for holsts, was highly successful in dispatching bullets; but the greatest bullets of sickness is that which parades the wonderful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the bowels, the skin, the liver and the kidneys, while it invigorates and strengthens the whole system.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption. Price, 25c.

The NEWS-ARWUS until January next for 50c.

Millinery! Millinery! Millinery!

—DROP IN AT—

GILBERT'S

And see the New Arrivals in Millinery, which department is conducted by two experienced milliners, and is kept to the fore in all that is fashionable and tasty.

DRESSMAKING

Carried on as a Special Department, in charge of Mrs. Hough and Miss McGee.

DRY GOODS

Of all kinds. Ashton Prints at 10c., Ducks, Denims, Gambroons, Tickings, Shirtings, etc. Lace Curtains and Lambrequins a specialty.

Come and see our New Goods, and we will satisfy you. All sold cheap as the cheapest.

New stock of FRESH GROCERIES just in. Cash paid for Eggs, and highest price given.

E. J. GILBERT.

We are clearing off the rest of our 25c. RUNTINGS at 12½c. per yd.

PARRER & HEWAT.

ORGANS & PIANOS!

The undersigned wishes to announce to the friends and lovers of music that he is now handling the DOMINION ORGANS, which are exceedingly good, being very easily worked, nicely toned, and beautiful in design and workmanship. They are brought to a state of perfection I did not expect to find in any Canadian instrument for some time to come. I can cheerfully recommend and warrant them thoroughly good, after an experience of over thirty years handling reed instruments. Samples on exhibition at my residence. Also second-hand organs for sale cheap, or to rent. Call and see samples, and get prices very low. A good stool with each instrument. Organs cleaned and tuned.

C. MENDELL, Stirling.

New Goods.

2,500 Rolls Wall Paper and Window Shades.

30 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Full Stock of Felt Hats.

1 Car Fine Salt, 1 Car Bulk Salt.

Cheap for Cash. Call and see.

We continue to sell the BEST TEAS for the LEAST MONEY.

MILNE & CLUTE.

Apothecaries' Hall.

SOMETHING NEW.

Just opened out, a Superior Lot of Wall Paper, Window Blinds and Bordering, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Garden and Field Seeds, fresh and reliable, true to name, in bulk or papers.

A choice selection of Sheet Music always on hand. Any piece not in stock will be obtained within three days.

PARKER & BUTLER.

CHANGE of PROPRIETORSHIP

The undersigned has leased the stand formerly occupied by John Collins, and will carry on

Carriage Making & Blacksmithing

Business, General Job work, etc., in all its branches.

HORSE SHOEING & REPAIRING

Promptly attended to.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of Telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 18th April, 1883.

NATIONAL PILLS SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE

Highly recommended for Biliousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or Diseases arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe, mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 4 pills is a dose. PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures spavins, splints, curbs, ring-bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.

For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying Kendall's Spavin cure, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YORKSTOWN, Ohio, May 10, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly. He had a large bone spavin on one hock and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*. I determined at once to try it and got our druggists here to send for it; they ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Respectfully yours, L. T. FOSTER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District

ST. ALBANS, VT., JAN. 20, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Two or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road again he grew worse, and I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame now. One can be bought be found. Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE! I WILL TELL!

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one (don't know how long the spavin had been there). I took three bottles and eight months. It took me four months to take the lump out of one of the hocks. The fourth one I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not as much as a lump or bunch to be seen on him. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if I had to pay $100 for what it has done for me in sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Statement Made

UNDER OATH.

To Whom it May Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone-spavin and splint. It proved a satisfactory remedy. The splint is as big as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse several years since, and he has not been lame. I am not sure but could I ever see any difference in the size of the lameness of the horse. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure. A. J. GAINS.

Edinburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

On human flesh it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for corns, bunions, frost-bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. No one can use it without praising it highly because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for beast is good for man, and we know from experience that Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man.

Read of Its Effects on Human Flesh

DURHAM, P. Q., March 10, 1879.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: About a year ago I fell in the road on some ice and was badly hurt in the hip joint, which caused me much suffering. I tried various remedies, but none gave relief, until I tried Kendall's Spavin Cure. I applied it full strength twice a day for about two weeks during last October, and it effected a perfect cure. I have since then been well and free from lameness. It is very valuable for man as well as beast. Yours truly,
CHESTER R. GREEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bone growth or any other enlargement. I used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callouses in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known as the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. I used all strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year. Send address for full illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success in our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q., Wholesale Agents.

LOST.

Lost, from Stirling, on Friday, 21st April, a Brown Spaniel with white mark on breast; about eight months old. Any one returning the same to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded.

WM. YOUKER, M.D.

Trotting Stallion, Green Mountain Morgan,

Will stand every Monday night, during the season of 1883, at Wm. Williams' hotel, Stirling. He is the sire of Honest Billy and many others. He took the first premium at Rochester during the fall meeting of 1880 for $1,700, and took second premium at Syracuse in 1881. He is a record better than 2.30. TERMS—$12 to insure.

F. COMBSTOCK, Groom. FRED. PEAKE & CO., Proprietors.

Lime, Lime, Lime!

D. STAPELY,

Lot 4, Con. 1, Rawdon, is now prepared to supply any quantity of Fresh Burnt Lime, either delivered or at the kiln. Fifteen cents per bushel at the kiln, delivered as agreed upon.

Notice.

All book accounts due me previous to entering partnership with Dr. Butler (8th January, 1883) unless settled by cash or note by the 30th day of May next, will be placed in the hands of T. H. Parker for immediate collection.

ROBERT PARKER.

GO TO

DEMILL & SMITH'S

FOR

Groceries, Provisions, Wall Paper, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Maple Syrup and Pickles by the qt.

British Warehouse.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let his dwelling and office premises in Stirling.

Also for sale, Ten Lots on the north side of Emma street, and the south-west quarter of Lot 19, Con. 8, Sidney. Terms Liberal.

For particulars apply to Chas. Craige & Bro., Stirling, or G. E. BULL, Belleville.

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.25 per Year—$1.00 in Advance. STIRLING, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1882. Volume III—No. 35.

The Stirling News-Argus

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning

At the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Dr. Parker's drug store, by

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

Subscription Price, $1.25 per year.

Those paying in advance will receive the paper at the reduced rate of $1 per year.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, but the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge per inch per week when inserted for	
	1 year.	6 mos. 3 mos
Whole column down to half col.	70	80. 90.
Half col. down to quarter col.	4	5 6
Quarter col. down to 2 inches,	2	10 11
Two inches, $10 per year for shorter periods, $1 per month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column contains twenty-two inches.		

Advertisements may be changed at the option of the advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. G. PONTON,
BARRISTER, Etc., BELLEVILLE
Private funds to loan at 6¼ Per Cent., straight loan. No commission.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor, Stirling, Ont.

BLEECKER & HENDERSON
BELLEVILLE, HAVE REMOVED their Law offices to Ashley Block, over Canadian Bank of Commerce.
H. R. HENDERSON.

F. B. PARKER,
CLERK 6TH DIVISION COURT, County of Hastings. Office over H. G. Thurber's store, Stirling.

DAVID FITCHETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer and Accountant. Marmora, Ont.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

W. H. BERRY.
BARBER. — HAIRDRESSING, Shaving, Shampooing, etc. Cigars, Hair Oils and Perfumery for sale. Razors, Scissors, Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc., ground with care and accuracy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Parties interested will please notice that the VILLAGE COUNCIL meets at the Council Room on the First Monday Evening of every month, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

A. GLASS, Clerk.

J. R. Irish, L. D. S.,
Office open in Belleville, near the upper bridge, Saturdays and Mondays only. Will be at the Scott House, Stirling, every Thursday from 9 a.m to 5 p.m.

BLACKSMITHING!

R. B. Jones,
having again taken possession of his blacksmith Shop in Stirling, is prepared to serve all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. Horseshoeing a specialty. General jobbing promptly attended to. Shop on Front street, opposite Dr. Parker's drug store.

Two Farms for Sale

A Splendid 50-acre Farm, and a 100-acre one, in splendid locality. Terms made to suit buyers. Possession at once.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
SOLICITOR, STIRLING.

$25,000

Of Private Funds, to Loan at 6 per cent.
Apply at Law office of
L. U. C. TITUS, Trenton.

JOHN H. COLLINS.
Carriage and Wagon-Maker, General Blacksmith, Jobber, etc.

Special attention paid to Jobbing, Repairing and Horse-shoeing.
Stand—Front street, opposite Faulkner's drug store, Stirling.
JOHN H. COLLINS.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

The undersigned has leased the stand formerly occupied by John Collins, and will carry on the

Carriage Making & Blacksmithing Business, General Job work, etc., in all its branches.

HORSE SHOEING & REPAIRING Promptly attended to.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

The Latest Boom.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the newest styles in Hats

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the most fashionable Bonnets.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For good bargains in Ostrich Plumes.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For anything in Millinery. Their stock in this department being much larger than any other in Stirling and receiving new goods every week, they can give you a better choice and sell you good goods cheaper than any other house.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For the newest and cheapest Umbrellas.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For nobby and fashionable Parasols.

Go to I. Williams & Son's
For your Boots and Shoes, as they are selling off their large stock at cost price for cash.
CASH PAID FOR EGGS.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External *Remedy*. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Lime, Lime, Lime!

D. STAPELY,

Lot 4, Con 1, Rawdon, is now prepared to supply any quantity of Fresh Burnt Lime, either delivered at or at the kiln. Fifteen cents per bushel at the kiln, delivered as agreed upon.

Notice.

All book accounts due me previous to entering by partnership with Dr. Bridge (Feb. January, 1881) unless settled by cash or note by the 20th day of May next, will be placed in the hands of F. B. Parker for immediate collection.
ROBERT PARKER.

G. H. BOULTER, M. D.,
HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE,
and hereby announces to his friends and customers that his Drug Store is

CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED
with the Best Quality of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Lamps, Dye Stuffs, Lanterns, Spectacles in great variety, Druggist's Sundries, School Books and Stationery, HARPER'S Bazar Patterns, and a full supply of the Holman Pad Co.'s Remedies.

all of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

persons having accounts overdue are notified to call and settle without further notice.

STIRLING
Tin Shop!

H. & J. WARREN'S,
CRAIGE'S BLOCK, MANUFACTURERS OF
Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, Sap Buckets, Spouts and every article in the tin line of business.

Also dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Fancy Goods, Coal Oil. Machine Oil and Cheese Factory Furnishings.

Eve Troughing, Roofing, Steam Fitting and all sort of outside work promptly attended to and done in best workmanlike manner.

H. & J. WARREN.
All accounts and notes must be settled at once.

1882. Spring. 1882.

CHAS. CRAIGE & BRO.

We are receiving our stock

Spring Tweeds and Cloths,

And would respectfully ask the general public to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere, as style they cannot be excelled, none but the choicest goods having been bought.

The Tailoring Department

is in charge of Mr. Fred. Ward, and none but skilled hands are engaged. Those favoring us with their orders are guaranteed a perfect fit.

Our stock of

General Dry Goods, Hardware, Bar Iron, Coal, Salt, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Will be found very complete.

Chas. Craige & Bro.

ASSASSINATION!

LORD F. CAVENDISH, THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY, MURDERED.

Under-Secretary Burke also a Victim.

The Deed Committed in Phœnix Park, Dublin.

The Victims Hacked to Pieces

DUBLIN, May 6.

A terrible tragedy occurred here to-night. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new chief secretary, and Mr. Thomas H. Burke, the under-secretary, were assassinated in Phœnix park about 7:30 o'clock. They left the under-secretary's lodge to walk over to the chief-secretary's residence to dinner. When within one hundred yards of the Phœnix monument they were attacked by four men wearing slouched hats. It was supposed Mr. Burke was first assailed, and stabbed through the heart. Lord Frederick drew his dish attempted to defend him, but he, too, was stabbed by the assassins. They repeatedly plunged their knives into the throats of their victims, and having cut their throats, they got on a car and drove rapidly from the park by the Chapelizod gate. A few minutes afterwards a man walking along the park road found the bodies covered with blood, and at once informed the police, who had the bodies moved to St. Stephen's hospital. An examination was made, and it was found that Lord Cavendish's arm was broken. The news spread rapidly and created the wildest excitement and consternation in the city. Lord Spencer and his vice-regal party were just going down to dinner at the lodge when the news was sent to them. Some members of the household were at the opera, at the Gaiety theatre, and were sent for. Lord Frederick Cavendish only arrived in Dublin this afternoon along with Earl Spencer, the new lord-lieutenant. Many people were within a few hundred yards of the scene of the assassination, but no one appears to have been near enough to interfere.

When the bodies were found Lord Cavendish's lips were moving as if he were trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness. The assassins were seen entering the park on a car, and driving rapidly along the park road, and from all accounts they must have encountered their victims as they were crossing the road. Robbery could not have been their object, as nothing on the bodies was touched.

MAY 7.

A boy named Jacobs states that while bird-nesting in the park he saw, about 200 yards from where he was, and close to the road, a group of men as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay any attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and four others jump on a car and drive off towards Chapelizod gate, which lies in a direction opposite to the city. They drove at a rapid pace, and he could not give any description of the men. A gentleman named Maguire and a friend, who were on tricycles shortly before, passed Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish, when on their way along the main road through the park, and on their return journey they found the chief-secretary lying in the centre of the carriage way and Mr. Burke prostrate on the pathway. Both gentlemen were lying in great pools of blood. They informed the police at the park gate station of what they had seen. The police at once proceeded to the scene of the murder, and conveyed the bodies to the hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the heart, and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were absolutely saturated with blood, and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn. His gloves had been torn in many places, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailant. Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in the left breast about the chest. One wound was through the right lung, and penetrated deeply. At the time of the dreadful occurrence the park, as might be expected on a lovely evening, was crowded in many places with people. It is a remarkable fact, and one suggestive of the thought that murder must have been short, terrific, and decisive, that many persons sitting and walking within a few hundred yards of Phœnix monument were found nothing of the affair. When walking towards the vice-regal lodge after the assassination, Lord Cavendish met Mr. Burke, and both gentleman proceeded together.

The scene of the tragedy is one of the most famous parks in Great Britain, and was constructed by the corporation of Dublin at a great expense. It is a sort of zoological garden, and is the popular resort of Dublin. Quite adjacent to it is the recruiting station of the constabulary force, whither the recruits were sent from all over Ireland to be put through their facings. It is exceedingly remarkable that such an atrocious murder could be committed in such a public place, and that the murderers escape arrest. The park is greatly frequented by police and military, indeed it is their favorite haunt in Dublin. Strangers and idlers often remark how many military are to be seen in the park. But at present the police, owing to the unsettled state of the city, are closely confined to barracks, and very few of the men, save those who were on duty, were to be seen upon the streets. The military are under the same instructions. The crime was committed at a time which is known as "between day and the lights," that is, between daylight and darkness, and the absence of people in the promenades may be thus accounted for.

LATER DESPATCHES.

Never before in the history of Ireland has there been so much excitement in Dublin. It is not demonstrative, but crowds line the streets, and the dreadful affair is the theme in whispers. The authorities in the castle are in constant communication with the police in London, and it is said Mr. Gladstone has been prostrated by the shock. The Irish members in London denounce the murder as disastrous to the Irish cause, as it will alienate sympathy and cause the world to turn from the Irish with disgust.

ENTIRE DETECTIVE FORCE OF DUBLIN

and many experts from Scotland yard are working on the case. The young men who rode through the park on the bicycle and a lad named Jacobs, are held in custody as witnesses. Every effort is being made to discover the car and driver, and extra police have been detailed to look after every car driver in the city. It is impossible that the men who committed the act could have escaped without blood marks on their clothes, as those who did the stabbing must have wrestled with the victims.

Maguire, one of the men who discovered the remains says only nine or ten minutes elapsed between his meeting Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke alive and finding their corpses. It was believed Burke was aware that his movements were dogged. He has frequently been advised to have an escort, but refused. In order to allay excitement the blood at the scene of the murder has been cleared away.

The official account of the assassination shows that Lord Cavendish fell first mortally wounded by a stab. Mr. Burke struggled for a time, but fell stabbed in many places and his hands severely cut. It is believed his jugular vein is severed. Capt. Greatrix, of the 2nd regiment, who thought the affair was a drunken row, said as the assassins passed: "You have roughly handled them." They replied: "Yes, and we have damned." Greatrix can identify one man, and the gatekeeper of the park can identify the other two.

Parnell said: I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of the Irish people. I always found Lord Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking, and strictly conscientious in the fulfilment of all his official duties. I cannot conceive that any section of the people of Ireland could plot against the life of Lord Cavendish, and I am surprised that the Dublin police, who had been set to protect Forster, should apparently not have taken any steps to watch over his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. Lord Cavendish came to an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland which always comes at the moment when there seems some chance for peace and prosperity, the hopes of our best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate practical steps to express sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position. The other M. P.'s of the Irish party concur.

The land league issued a remarkably worded manifesto repudiating the murder, and calling upon all the Irish to show their horror of the deed by helping to ferret out the perpetrators.

Society, beginning with the queen, who sent a telegram of condolence to the family of Lord Cavendish, made a demonstration of sympathy as remarkable as on the death of Garfield.

There has been arrested just outside the city. They are supposed to be Americans.

The last official action of Lord Cavendish in conjunction with the Earl of Spencer, was to arrange for the immediate relief of all suspects except eighty.

The post mortem showed eleven wounds on Mr. Burke, and eight on Lord Cavendish. The wounds were the former was inflicted from behind, penetrating the heart. On the latter the chief wound was also inflicted from behind, severing an important artery of the neck.

The lord lieutenant was walking in the garden when he observed the scuffle between the assassins and the victims, three hundred yards distant on the park road. He thought it was only a brawl, but ordered a policeman to be sent to the spot.

On Saturday, when the vice-regal procession arrived at the castle yard, a man went to Lord Cavendish's carriage and asked if the chief-secretary was there. Lord Cavendish said: "I am Lord Frederick Cavendish." The man did not reply, but looked earnestly at the chief-secretary, and departed.

Davitt looks weary and down-hearted, and seems to have grown older since his release.

The London *Times* says it is thought Cavendish and Burke were deliberately selected for assassination during the process sion in Dublin on Saturday. A man enquired three times whether Cavendish was in the procession. The chief-secretary at last lifted his hat and told his name. The man replied: "Thank you; that will do." Three men on horseback also watched the procession in a suspicious manner.

A reward of $5,000 is offered by Irishmen in Boston for the apprehension of the murderers, or any of them, of Cavendish and Burke.

Traveler believes the murders were accomplished to show that it is impossible to conciliate the Fenians.

The opinion is strong that the assassination was the work of Irish-Americans, of whom there are many in Ireland at present, most of them having been through the American war and become used to bloodshed. They saw that Parnell and the government had come to terms, and no doubt resolved to kill the latter. Outside that there is a class in Ireland who will not be a party to any such arrangement. The interference of the United States on behalf of Irish-American suspects in jail would naturally encourage Irish-Americans in Ireland to take a more decided stand against the government. The blunder of a few Yankee politicians on the hunt for the Irish vote has, no doubt, led some of the lawless people in Ireland to believe that the United States are prepared to go to war with England at once. It is conceded on all hands that the assassination of these two officials is the greatest blow the Irish cause has yet received. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will not be compelled to abandon his well-intentioned efforts to redress the wrongs of the many because of the crimes of the few. Let there be justice for the Americans and extermination to the assassins.

Innumerable protests against the horror and resolutions of condolence are pouring in from all parts of the civilized world, especially from Irish societies.

Mr. Geo. O. Trevelyan, M. P., has been appointed to succeed Lord Frederick Cavendish. He is more desperate, if possible, than the murdered secretary towards conciliating measures.

Up to going to press the latest reports were that a number of supposed important arrests of suspicious characters had been made, though it is not certain that any of the real culprits are yet in charge.

Miss Anna Parnell, Parnell's sister, says the double the government's policy of conciliation when families in Clare, whom Mr. Forster turned out, are living in hovels, and the Irish county alone are liable to death by cold, it being illegal to help them. She remarks if any persons are surprised that the assassin's arm has not been idle, they must not forget there is such a thing as human nature among Irishmen.

The government has offered a reward of £10,000 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the assassins, £1,000 being the reward for information that will lead to the same result, and a free pardon to any accomplice not actually engaged in the perpetration of the crime. The publication of information, together with a special protection in any part of her majesty's dominion.

The Grand Trunk receipts for the week ending 22nd April were $227,271, an increase of $10,638 compared with the corresponding week last year.

A wagon load of fish was seized in Trenton for being caught out of season. A sufficient quantity to defray the expenses was sold, and the remainder were sent to the home for the friendless, Belleville.

The house and drive-house on lot 12, con. 9, Tyendinaga, owned by Mr. James Elliott, were burned on the 3rd. None of the contents saved. Loss about $1,000. Insured for $400. Supposed incendiarism.

Where Ignorance is Bliss 'tis Folly to be Wise. Dr. Bliss, if not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bullettes; but the grandest bullette of success is that which besides the wonderful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that unfailing tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the bowels, the skin, the liver and the kidneys, while it invigorates and strengthens the whole system.

A LOUD VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.

A STIRLING MAN'S IDEAS OF MANITOBA.

He Sees for Himself and Speaks.

Some Practical Suggestions and Sensible Advice.

ST. VINCENT, MINN., April 23.

To the Editor of The News-Argus.

Thinking probably you would like to hear from this great North-west country I take this first opportunity of writing you a few ideas of my own in regard thereto. I will start with the new and fast growing town of Emmerson, situated just on the line between the State of Minnesota and Manitoba. This place has a population of about 2,500, and has every convenience that any civilized town in Ontario has—a bank, telegraph office, railway station, some very good buildings, custom house, lawyers, commissioners, etc., land offices and land sharks. The famous Red river is the boundary line just here, and at present is very much swollen—so much so that all the towns along its banks are almost inundated. In some portions of the country through which this river runs the country is overflown for ten or twelve miles on either side of the regular channel, although the river in the dry season is so low that flat boats cannot run up it, not being in some places more than eighteen inches in depth. At present it is no less than sixty or seventy feet deep. Trains are not running on account of the high water and the washouts. Bridges are in a very unsatisfactory state. In fact the ones that are not already swept away. Houses are seen floating down the stream, while people live in the second stories of those yet standing, and move around the streets in boats. I am wandering from my subject, but my as well tell you just here a little about the present flood. These spring floods are not caused by rains, as it has not rained here this spring so far, but by the melting of the great body of snow that annually falls; and although old settlers say the water has not been so high for a number of years, I think I am safe in advising any person settling along the banks of any river to roost as high as they can make it convenient, as there is a certainty of having a flood in a greater or lesser proportion every year, possibly twice a year. Every person in this country should know how to make a boat, as well as know how to make money. I had to undertake to construct a craft, and accomplished the undertaking, although the day would not be considered as one set apart for boat building, it being Sunday, still, necessity knows no law (in this country, at least), and floods rise higher and higher weekday and Sunday. Well, being now provided with a boat, and a very good boarding-house, I can go exploring in another direction, so I just skip a few of the towns along the line between Emmerson and Winnipeg with a few remarks, and then try to give you some ideas of the caller place. There are several small places along the line of the C. P. R., which all put together would not make a decent sized village, but they are nearly all cities (on paper). Among them are Dufrost, Osterburn, Riverville, etc. Don't put your money in them, because you have live chances to loose to one to win. Now I have you nearly to Winnipeg, and will first mention while passing over the Louise bridge, and St. Boniface station behind, that the journey to Emmerson down is a little monotonous stopping at so many places of so little account. The country, though, is rich, and well adapted to farming, southern Manitoba being considered one of the best tracts for wheat growing in the Northwest, and as much good land to the acre as is to be found. Well, I have landed you in Winnipeg, and what shall I say? It has been written about so much, and every person has the idea firmly impressed that a night of Winnipeg in a panacea for all financial difficulties, that I would almost prefer not to say anything about it; but since I have got you so far you would like to hear a few of you off now, and consequently here goes: Winnipeg is a city situated in the province of Manitoba, and contains 15,000 souls, where you are standing, if you are standing where I think you are, *i. e.*, sitting in your sanctum chair, that goes around like a turnstile. (That must be the reason why you can look in every direction, and be able to tell your readers everything that is going on.) It (Winnipeg) has at present a population of about 20,000, more or less, principally of the male persuasion, and a good deal of this you may call "floating population," as I suppose the flood has reached them by thistime. The most conspicuous buildings in the city are the real estate offices. Upstairs and down-stairs, on the side streets and on the main streets, in hotels and behind churches, in the water and out of the water, everywhere, you will find a land office; some of them are losing money, and some of them are making money. The next are the hotels; I was going to say the balance are hotels, but I will hardly go so far as that, as there is a number of first-class wholesale houses of one description and another—groceries, dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, etc., besides retail stores, banks and everything else. Hotels charge from $2 to $5 per day. Private boarding houses from $5 to $7 per week, and no back talk, boring a tobacco-heart kind of a style. "Roughing it" should be thoroughly impressed on every person's mind before coming here. Everything seems life. Frame buildings going up everywhere all the season round, although the season hardly ever opens up around winter up here yet. The Hudson Bay company have large interests centered in the city, and have erected some very fine buildings. The C. P. R. Co. are about to put up a magnificent station. They have built one or two very commodious emigrant sheds, and endeavor to give to persons coming to the country some show of comfort. I am afraid a good many of them, though, would like to dream themselves on to a piece of land. Wages are fair, carpenters get from $3 to $4 per day, bricklayers (when the season is in) from $5 to $7, laborers from $2 to $2.50; but board and living is high, and washing high, but *that* is a luxury poor people can get along without.

The country back of Winnipeg is taken up for 100 or 150 miles, and will likely develope into well cultivated farms; and Winnipeg, being the great centre, will grow into an immense city in a few years. Money well invested here cannot but be a source of profit to the investor, provided he holds on to his property for a shorter or longer period, as the case may be.

There is no use of a person coming here with the idea that he is going to make money simply out of the efforts of other people and his own shrewdness. He wants to strike right out and take hold on anything and everything, and when he gets a dollar, "salt it down." There are a hundred ways to make a dollar, and five hundred ways to spend it. A laboring man, a mechanic, clerk, or any person who has nothing to live on but his wages, had better not come here unless he intends to remain at least two or three seasons. Taking into consideration the cost of coming and returning, the short seasons for work, and the high prices he has to pay for living, etc., I do not think there is any money in it for a short stayer. If there is an idea attached of realizing in a speculative way, there are certainly plenty of chances to win, and of course some to lose. A person with some capital, who undertakes to do business in all its various ramifications, I think has splendid chances—for the present at least.

The next six months or a year may and will throw additional light on the country, and if I am here and have a chance to get better acquainted, I can give you an opinion that will have better foundations. I am fully satisfied that farming is going to be the thing that at least is staple, and there is plenty of room for it.

In coming to this country I would strongly advise persons not to start before the 16th of May, particularly if they bring any stock, as it is very bad weather sometimes during the months of March and April; with snow-storms and floods, animals and stock have a very severe time of it, and in many cases are delayed long on the way. They die from exposure, and what live are in no bad condition to do any work for some time. It is also very expensive being delayed, and people who come without any stock or heavy goods fare better if they take pains to look after their bit of luggage. Never let your baggage leave the train on the Red River and Pembina branch of the C. P. R. without seeing it through a brother. See it examined at the customs, and see it on the train. I would not bond baggage unless I had articles on which duty is to be paid, because there is less delay in getting it through when it is thoroughly examined by the customs, if it is looked after at all points where changes of cars are made.

The best road, I think, to come is by the G. T. R. to Chicago, changing cars at Port Huron; then by the Chicago & Northwestern to St. Paul, where there is another change, then take the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, which will land you in Winnipeg.

I hope, old man, this letter will not weary you; and now, as my candle is about burnt out, I will bid you *au revoir*,

A. L. ANDERSON.

A woman named Weese was searching one morning for a certain Belleville doctor's office for the purpose of selling a pair of steel carriage springs which she had found, and which she thought formed a portion of a surgeon's "kit."

There is a G. T. R. engine driver residing in Belleville who was a member of the Lancashire cricket eleven, and in a match with the representative team of another county recently made 106, not out, and was presented with a medal for the performance.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption. Price, 25c.

At a confirmation service in St. Thomas church, Belleville, last week, twenty-two children were confirmed by the Bishop of Ontario. Bishop Lewis' address to the candidates was very touching, and melted a number of them to tears.

Sore Throat.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, inflammation and pain. No household should be without it.

The promoters of the Belleville driving park have decided to lease from Wm. Donnelly twenty acres of his farm near the upper suspension bridge for ten years at $100 per annum, with taxes. Already $1,000 has been raised towards defraying the necessary expenses.

Have Hope.

Before you despair of curing a troublesome cough just empty a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam: it has cured others, why may it not cure you? All dealers sell it.

A young man in company with a lady was out rowing on Belleville bay in a small skiff, and a number of male acquaintances observed the pair following after them. The first named individual becoming annoyed with his pursuers, drew a revolver and fired several shots among the numerous boats in the rear, causing many of them to at once strike a bee-line for the harbor.

Ingenious Invention.

Some shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch; it is a neat attachment to a charm, and does its work like a charm. So does the grand Key to Health—Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest blood purifier in the world. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles 10c.; large size, $1 of all medicine dealers.

A capital device was adopted by a Napanee merchant the other day to get even with a "dead beat" customer—long in arrears. The merchant sent a sample of goods to the d. b., and quoted them at a price considerably below cost. The chance for a profitable speculation was too good for the customer to let slip, so he came to town with a pocketful of money and offered to take $50 worth of the goods. He placed the money in the merchant's hands, but instead of getting the goods he was handed back the difference between the amount and the sum of his account. Considerable swearing was at first indulged in by the rogued one, as he finally coiled down and went home a sadder if not wiser man. It is necessary sometimes to compel people to be honest.

A Cure for Croup.

Apply Sansel saturated with Hagyards Yellow Oil and administer on the interiorly on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, burns, scalds, chilblains, lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25c.

A meeting was held in Belleville last Friday evening to consider the Carr-Ritchie scheme. Thos. Ritchie reported that about $60,000 had been subscribed, but that it was necessary to secure $100,000 before the works could be established. All that was required, however, was $30,000, as Geo. A. Cox had promised that if $60,000 stock were taken up he would supply the remainder. With $10,000 to complete the full amount required. Mr. Ritchie, H. Ashley, and others who spoke were in favor of the attitude towards this project which was taken by several of the citizens who were best able to invest money in it. A number of citizens, it was said, three or four of whom could easily have raised the amount among them, refused to venture anything in the scheme, and others subscribed for such a small amount of stock that it naturally influenced men of smaller means to subscribe in proportion. A resolution was passed thanking the committee for their efforts to secure subscriptions, and requesting them to continue and endeavor to secure the remainder of the amount required.

Laid on the Shelf.

Mr. Thos. Clayton, Shelburne, Ont., writes: "I have been suffering with a lame back for the past forty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded to use St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, before I had used it all I was perfectly cured. I can confidentially recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weekley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer."

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 14th, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to state to you what the Holman Liver Pad and Plaster which I bought from you have done for me. I suffered several years all the horrors of indigestion and dyspepsia, with weakness and severe pain in the region of the kidneys, and though I had tried nearly as many medicines advertised for my trouble I got little or no relief, and rapidly grew worse, until I was finally discouraged, and decided that I must give up my situation, as I could not do the work required of me. Luckily for me I saw a notice of your Pad. I feel like a new man; the change is simply wonderful, and my friends are all congratulating me on my improved appearance. Too much praise cannot be given to the Pad, the "little common sense doctor."

THOS. LITTLE, 49 Garrick street.

DRUMMONDVILLE, ONT., Nov. 2, 1877.
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

This is to certify that I have used one of Holman's Liver and Ague and Liver Pads, and have derived great benefit from the same, and would most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia or any such cause to procure one at once. Yours respectfully, E. BROWN, Drummondville, Niagara Falls, Ont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Alex. J. Robertson, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist,

Visits Stirling professionally every Thursday and Friday, and may be consulted at the Stirling House.

Particular attention given to the finer operations in gold, and the restoration of lost organs.

Just Arrived at Mrs. Wm. Martin's a large stock of CHAIRS, which will be sold cheap.

Apothecaries' Hall.

HURRAH FOR CROQUET!

We have just opened out a fine assortment of Croquet Sets, which will be sold at very low prices.

PARKER & BUTLER.

Selling at Belleville Prices.

S. Langman & Bro.,

Having purchased the entire stock and good-will of W. H. Teplin's grocery business, announce to their friends that they have opened the whole in good shape, and intend to keep constantly on hand

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Pork, Coal Oil, Biscuits, Confectionery,

And all articles possibly required for family use.

Crockery and Glassware

A special department, and will be kept fully assorted as the trade may demand. New goods arrived and ordered, and our customers may depend upon their wants being carefully supplied. Just in, Twenty Barrels Choice Flour. Bread and Potatoes always on hand.

Geo. Lagree's old stand, Bell street, Stirling.
S. LANGMAN & BRO.

Just Arrived AT JAMES McKEE'S.

Pork
Lake Herring
Salmon Trout
Salt Water Herring
Dried Herring
Codfish
And another lot of that Splendid 25c. Tea.

Longfellow.

MARCH 28, 1882.

Only a step into the open air,
Out of a tent already luminous.
He who spake thus of death, hath now stepped forth
Out of the tent into the ambient air!
Swift wafted o'er the trees—east, south and north,
Echoed a sigh: "He is no longer there!"

To-day we know that a new grave now maple,
Will many a day shine, and the shadow come;
From that far distant shore where he is laid
Vibrates a mournful chord through Christen dom.

So like our own seemed he—Atlantic main
With surging billows roared unheard, un heeded;
An arch aerial, word-built—tuneful strain—
Bridged o'er the flooded waters which inter vene.

No alien Bard, though of Columbian nation,
With sympathetic chords and lyre attuned strong—
Courtliest of fireside guests; in exultation
Like ancient Harper of medieval song.

Tuned not alone the wide vast West to stir—
Town, prairie pine-clad hill-top—halls of art—
The Muse's tenderest impulses
His clime the world—his lyre the Human Heart.

True to its mark each winged word, as fraught
With pinions
Some hidden message born, of peace and love,
Through trackless regions of the clouds' dominion
By trusty carrier of snowy dove.

What pages of the Legend Beautiful
Left he in silence still unread, unfold—
When yet again with lessons dutiful,
The pen stopped guideless from its fingers cold!

With him, how heard we fierce Eurocly don!
Or in still hatelet sat we summer noon
Through grand primeval woods, wandered we so soon,
Where prophet tongues fire-touched red autumn leaves,

Of follies, frailties, he no role disdained
With scenic lore, heard he the Muse lure fawn—
No sinew-baring cruel vivisector
Meet to prove grim power, by drawing tears!

Of Poesy—its mystery; and high mission—
Fair Shrine of Heaven, mayhap celestial waft—
Like the skilled Grecian veiled he to vision
The sublimity to suffer and be strong!

Above the "folded tent"—Thou earliest comer,
Haste gentle spring! Thou many an April day
Close press the sod with breath as balmiest summer
Till living green-sheathed lilies deck the clay!

Rungs by all the joy-bells of Affection
Like blissful pealing of Paradisiacal chime,
His song shall float—a lasting benediction—
Down the Firmamental corridors of Time.

Carmarthen. A. H. THOMPSON.

Kaisorin Elizabeth of Austria.

Queen Victoria felt no desire to pass a single day in Paris as Lord Beaconsfield and the Empress of Austria would have shown the same sentiment had it not been for the pleasure of passing a few days with her sisters, the ex-Queen of Naples and the Countesse Trani and the Duchesse d'Alencon. She has submitted to the necessary official visits, but with that hour's exception all her time has been passed with her sisters and on horseback. She rises at 5 every morning, rides in the Bois from 7 to 8, and spends noon and a staring multitude, and being away from home, half cheats herself into believing that she is not an Empress. The Princes and sons of her suite relates an anecdote which vividly portrays her anti-ceremonious character. It was in the early days of her married life, and her husband adored her. Strict etiquette in the Austrian court obliged ladies to dine with gloves on, and no one thought of infringing the custom; but there was a chicken for dinner, and the young Empress liked to use her fingers in order to pick the bones; so she quietly took her gloves off and went to work. The Grand Mistress of Ceremonies was horrified, and rose to recall her Majesty, as respectfully as possible, to the laws of court etiquette, saying which the young Emperor waved her to her seat, saying: "Ladies, take off your gloves! Elizabeth does it elegantly." Her Majesty likes nothing which obliges her to sit up late, which fact, considering the early hour at which she rises, is easily understood. The day's hunt at Chantilly was a great pleasure to her, and H. R. H., the Duc d'Aumale did everything in his power to render hospitality worthy of the imperial guest. At twelve the signal was given, and it has been many a day since so brilliant a scene has risen from the turf as the Montrosin her Majesty—always at the head —jumped the river, which at this season of the year is no joke. After three hours' hunt the *hallali* was sounded in the forest of Ermonoville, and five leagues had to be ridden to regain the chateau, where at 5 o'clock the *curee* took place in the court of honor. Immediately after a royal lunch the queen of sports women returned to Paris by special train, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Chartres. In the evening she retired, as usual, at an early hour, and ladies of honor went to the theatre.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Weather Prognostications.

Many so-called weather prophets make numberless guesses, the public frequently applauding those which happen to prove correct, while generally forgiving a very much larger percentage of errors. The following described colors of the sky, at different times, are useful general guidance, as many an observing farmer knows from experience. Such observations, and others of similar nature, combined with a long experience of farmers and mariners, are safer and safer to follow than the prognostications of the weather by any professor who foretells a rainy or windy day twelve months in the future. A clear sunset not only indicates fair weather but there are other hints to speak with confidence and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral tint, in the evening, indicates a calm day; in the evening very unfavorable weather. The clouds are also full of meaning, and are by themselves a very trustworthy safe guides. If they are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, and definite, it will be rainy and windy, or, as a general thing, deep, unusual hues betoken rain and wind, while more moderate tints bespeak fair weather. A fiery, cloudy sky at sunset evidently clears up in the north and north-west at sunset, it indicates wind from the direction of the clear space. A luminous circle, known as a halo, around the sun or moon, caused by the reflection of light through the crystals of ice in the upper atmosphere, foreshadows a storm—wind, rain or snow. When the atmosphere is dense and in a condition to carry ordinary sounds long distances, foul weather is sure to follow. —*American Cultivator.*

Lavender in Ancient Times.

Lavender, so common now, also easily procured, was in ancient times worth more than its weight in gold. It was the "spikenard" of the ancient, and formed the basis of a very precious ointment, in the manufacture of which the leaves of the plant were employed. The great value of "spikenard" ointment is mentioned in the Gospel of St. Mark. It is also known that the lavender spikes or blossoms sold for one hundred Roman denarii, or over fifteen dollars in our currency, per pound. Thus it will be seen that lavender has known better days.

The exodus to the North-West still goes on. Let it. Individuals may be injured—very likely will—but the country, as a whole, will be benefitted if these land on pastes will let it.

The Cruelty of the Cuckoo.

The cuckoo leads a wandering life, building no nest, and attaching itself to no particular locality. It shows no hostility towards birds of another kind, and little affection for those of its own. If two males meet in the course of their wandering, they frequently fight with intense animosity, and those single combats account no doubt for the belief formerly entertained that the cuckoo was the only hawk that preyed on its own kind. It does not prey, and it is unusual to see even a male and female together. It is, however, frequently accompanied by a small bird of another kind. There does not seem to be any intimacy or any hostility between the ill-matched pair. The larger bird flies first; the lesser one flies after bound, follows it. If the cuckoo perches on a tree, the other peats itself on another hard by, or on another tree close at hand. If the cuckoo alights on the ground, the other is by its side. No sooner does the young bird leave the nest than he proceeds to secure for himself the whole space of the nest and the sole attention of his foster-parents by immediately ejecting from the other young birds, and any eggs which may remain unhatched, and by repeating the ejection of this nest when they are left to perish. The singularity of its shape is well adapted for these purposes; for, different from any other newly hatched birds, its back, from the shoulders downward, is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle. This depression seems formed by nature for the design of giving a more secure lodgment to an egg or a young bird when the young cuckoo is employed in removing either of them from the nest.

A young cuckoo was hatched with three young titlarks on the 6th of June. On the afternoon of the 10th, two of the titlarks were found lying dead at the bottom of the ditch; the other had disappeared. Subsequently this cuckoo was removed, and placed in a hedge-sparrow's nest, not, however, for more convenient observation. On the following day the cuckoo was found covered by the old titlark with outstretched wings from a very heavy shower of rain, while her own young ones had in the meantime been expelled by the cuckoo and were lying lifeless within two inches of her nest.

An eye-witness of the crime thus describes the murder: "The cuckoo struggled about until it got its back under one of its nestling companions, when it climbed backward directly up the open side of the nest, and hitched the bird from its back on to the edge. It then stood quite upright on its legs, which were straddled wide apart, and the claws firmly fixed half-way down the inside of the nest, among the interlacing fibres of which the nest was woven; and stretching its wings apart and backward, it elbowed its victim fairly over the margin so far that its struggles took it down the bank. After this the cuckoo stood a minute or so's feeling back with its wings, as if to make sure that the little thing was fairly overboard, and then settled into the bottom of the nest. As it was getting late, and the cuckoo did not immediately set to work on the other nestling, I replaced the ejected one, and went away. On returning next day, both nestlings were found dead and cold, out of the nest. I replaced one of them, but the cuckoo made no effort to get under and eject it, but settled itself contentedly on the top of it. But what struck me most was that the cuckoo was perfectly naked, without a vestige of a feather, or even a hint of future feathers; its eyes were not yet opened, and its neck seemed too weak to support the weight of its head. Its companions had well developed quills on the wings and back, and had bright eyes particularly open; the cuckoo's eyes looked very under the manipulations of the cuckoo, which looked a much less developed creature. The cuckoo's legs, however, seemed very muscular; and it appeared to feel about with its wings, which were absolutely featherless, as with hands. The most singular thing of all was the direct opposition with which the little monster made for the open side of the nest, the only part where it could throw its burden down the bank."

Mischief Makers.

When we were endeavouring to suppress that rebellion, the raid upon our domain from British Canada was organized by the plots of rebel intrigues and cowards upon British soil against our cities and the national cause, naturally excited deep and angry feelings, and renewed the traditional hostility to England. It ought to be easy, therefore, at this moment, when we are filled with which liberal and intelligent Englishmen, honorably engaged in the task of trying to relieve Irish suffering and obviate Irish complaint, perceive that the hostile attitude of Ireland is largely maintained by Irishmen living in this country, and by American demagogues who pander to them. The base of the Fenian movement, as a late well-informed writer in the *Fortnightly Review* states, was the United States, and it is in great part by money and political denunciation of the Saxon, conveyed from a safe distance, and by "blarney" speeches to Congress, that the Irish question annoys the present British administration, which is the most sincerely friendly to Ireland ever known in parliamentary history. This is not a situation which honorable Englishmen can regard with enthusiasm, nor honorable Americans contemplate with pride. Such Americans may feel a righteous indignation that their country and its laws are made a mere convenience by foreigners for their own purposes, but the indignation will not be equally acute when the invasion of the rights of American citizenship proceed in almost every instance from those who have themselves become subordinate to a foreign interest and loyalty. This is a fact so familiar and undeniable that while such alleged wrongs elicit a few rhetorical protestations in Congress from orators anxious to please the "Irish vote," they seldom arouse general feeling, not because citizens are indifferent to their national honor, nor negligentir asserting the rights of citizenship, but because the protestation and sympathy are felt to be insincere. If in the midst of troubles in Ireland it is announced that an American citizen has been arrested, imprisoned, perhaps put in "dungeon," the strong probability is felt to be that he is not a peaceful American citizen who is attending to his own business, but an emissary of some society or party organized for the purpose of fostering and supporting Irish hostilities with England, who has made himself amenable to English law. The best service that such a citizen can render the Irish troubles is to get the English and American newspapers and boggerheads. Despite the natural indignation of Englishmen at seeing the abuse to which a friendly country allows its laws to be subjected, in the way that we have pointed out, there is no reason whatever to doubt the sincere disposition of the British Government, and its acquiescence in every request that our government has the right to make. There is also no reason whatever for American sympathy with Irish, as there is equal contempt and indignation in this country for those who abuse American citizenship as for other abroad or at home.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Dangerous Practice.

"A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia," says the London *Lancet*, "directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So forgivable a remedy should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We have repeatedly urged the profession to discountenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid their use."

Aunt—"Has anyone been at these preserves?" Dead silence. "Have you touched them, Jimmy?" Jimmy, with the utmost deliberation—"I'm never allowes me to talk at dinner."

STORIES ABOUT THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty's Objections to Sign Death Warrants.

The Queen of England to the Queen of Madagascar—A Frightful Breach of Court Etiquette.

Some interesting stories, says *London Society*, are told of the early days, when the Queen was obliged to sign death warrants, before she was relieved from that odious duty, and a sign-manual substituted by act of parliament. On several occasions the Queen may be said to have begged off the life of offenders. And on one occasion, with a hand trembling from eagerness and emotion, she wrote "pardoned" across the fatal scroll. A great degree of reticence is very properly imposed on all connected with the Court, but we remember hearing from an always friendly discouraged anything in the way of gossip or trivial conversation respecting the affairs of the household. But such interesting circumstance never escaped her, Others, though not quite so reticent, are always guarded and careful.

A draft of a treaty of amity and commerce was sent out from England to Madagascar, and on the margin these words were written: "Queen Victoria will be a personal favor to herself, that the Queen of Madagascar will allow no persecution of the Christians." A month after the treaty was signed in Madagascar with the insertion of the following words: "In accordance with the wish of Queen Victoria, the Queen of Madagascar engages there shall be no persecution of the Christians in Madagascar."

A pleasant little story is told of a Cambridge university illustrative of wonderful old Whewell, who raised himself from the position of a szar to be the master, and subsequently the benefactor, of his college. When the Queen was his guest at Trinity lodge, or rather took possession of it for her own night, the morning after her arrival Whewell saluted her with friendly but uncourtly warmth. "Good morning, dear majesty, how d'ye do. Hope your majesty slept well. Fine morning." The Queen returned a graceful answer,—it would not be to her majesty's nature to do otherwise,—but the lords and ladies in attendance were awe-stricken at the frightful breach of etiquette that had commenced, but of which, probably, the offender knew less than did the Queen herself. A similar breach of etiquette is related by Lord Campbell of Lord Brougham when he and he quarreled with all the world, and among the rest he was wrathful toward the blameless prince.

The prince thought to appease him by asking him to dance with the Queen. He went and dined; but widened his breach with the court by having the palace immediately after dinner, instead of going with the rest of the gentlemen into the gallery, to walk about, made a desperate effort to get under and eject it, but settled itself contentedly on the top of it. But what struck me most was that the cuckoo was perfectly naked, without a vestige of a feather, or even a hint of future feathers; its eyes were not yet opened, and its neck seemed too weak to support the weight of its head. Its companions had well developed quills on the wings and back, and had bright eyes particularly open; the cuckoo's eyes looked very under the manipulations of the cuckoo, which looked a much less developed creature. The cuckoo's legs, however, seemed very muscular; and it appeared to feel about with its wings, which were absolutely featherless, as with hands. "The most singular thing of all was the direct opposition with which the little monster made for the open side of the nest, the only part where it could throw its burden down the bank."

Ancient Tablets from Sippara, or Sepharvaim.

Nine cases, representing a portion of the results of the researches just on the point of being resumed by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who left this country for Asiatic Turkey and Babylon on the 6th inst., have just arrived in London. The tablets which they contain are for the most part small, and, although whole or in a fragmentary condition, are estimated to reach about five thousand in number. The texts on the tablets are large beyond precedent as compared with the size of the vehicle on which they are inscribed. The new importation, so far as it has been hastily investigated, consists chiefly of documents, and largly of contracts for the sale or supply of corn and other agricultural products. Many belong to the reigns of Samassumukin and Kandalanu, the Sardanus of the Greeks, who were contemporary with the latter half of the reign of Assurbanipal, or Sardanapalus, who died about B.C. 646. The tablets are from Abocobabba, the site of the ancient Sippara, the Sepharvaim of the Old Testament, and is mentioned by Sennacherib in his letter to Hezekiah as one of the cities whose kings had been unable to resist the might of the Assyrians. Sippara, or Sepharvaim, as the Greeks called it—is mentioned by Berosus as having furnished, five out of the ten Chaldean kings who reigned before the flood, and as the place where Xisuthrus, or Noah, buried the records of the antediluvian world at the time of the deluge, and from which his posterity afterward recovered them. The Hebrew term Sepharvaim, or Sipparaim, is the dual form of the "two Sipparas," is applied to two cities, one of which is situated on each side of the river. The tablets from which the tablets just received in London have been procured is the Sippara of Samas, Teipar shu Shamas, or Sippara of the Sun God, as being a place, par excellence, of worship, or was a chief object of worship. The other Sippara, or Sippara of Anunit, which is supposed to have contributed to the dual name, to name the Sepharvaim of scripture history is one of the present moment unknown to modern investigation.—*London Times.*

Origin of Names of Fabrics.

Many kinds of dry-goods possess old English names which are used, more or less correctly, distributed throughout the world. The origin of these old names is given by Sir George Birdwood as follows:

Damask is from the city of Damascus; satin from Zaytown, in China; calico from Calcutta; and muslin from Mosul.

Buckram derived its name from Bochara; fustian, comes from Fostat, a city of the Middle Ages, from which the modern Cairo has arisen; Taffeta, from Taffa and tabby from a street in Bagdad. Cambric is from Cambaia; Gauze has its name from Gaza; baize from Bajae; Dimity from Damietta, and jeans from Jaen. Drugget is derived from Carrickon-Suir in Ireland, Drogheda. Duck, from which Tucker street in Bristol is named, comes from Torque, in Normandy.

Diaper is not from D'Ypres, but from the Greek *diaspron*, figured. Velvet is from the Italian *vellato*, woolly (Latin *vellus*, hide or pelt). Shawl is the Sanscrit *salo*, floor, for shawls were first used as carpets and tapestry. Bandanna is from an Indian word, meaning to bind or tie, because they are tied in knots before dyeing. Chintz comes from the Hindoo word chett. Delaine is the French "of wool."

"NO REST" AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.—The Provost of Glasgow has received a letter in which a threat is made to blow up the municipal buildings there, because the constabulary arrested crofters, in the Isle of Skye, "no rent" agitators.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in life, and who never was remarkable for his good looks, asked his grand child what he thought of him. The boy's parents were present. The youngster made no reply. "Well, why don't you tell me what you think of me?" "Cause I don't want to get licked."

THE BOERS.

A Sketch of their Character and History.

(CONTINUED.)

The story of the annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 is somewhat familiar to those acquainted with South African affairs. The old Boer Presidents had been succeeded by an enthusiast in the cause of independence, an "Afrikander" by birth and sympathy, but one of so sanguine a temper that he believed a railway, forming an independent route to the sea from the isolated republic through Portuguese territory; a vast system of Hollandic immigration; and the establishment of Public Schools such as might be found in a well-educated State in Europe or America, could all be carried out in a generation of settlers, scattered people, numbering only 40,000, and scattered over a country of 115,000 square miles. He looked to his brothers to build up an African United States which would almost transplant and absorb the whole of Holland. His enthusiasm was cold arouse great interest in Holland and Belgium, and he brought with him from there considerable capital for education, and a loan towards the railway. The outbreak of the Kafir Chief, Sekokuni, distracted his attention from his favorite projects, and the financial, social and military troubles of the Republic then came all at once. President Burgers was not a Dutchman by race, and in the gulf between his ambition and their desires he lost heart. He had pledged "nearly the whole of his trifling estate to prosecute the war, while the burghers were being dissuaded (by the English) from paying their taxes." Meanwhile Sir Theo. Shepstone, armed with the powers of annexation, arrived on the border, the time when he would march to Pretoria with an armed escort and proclaim himself Queen's Agent. The last session of the Old Volksraad (the People's Council) closed amid confusion and dismay, and Shepstone found no opposition when he endeavored to rouse the Volksraad to a firm stand against British interference, and even incited the people to a forcible rejection of the British commissioner; the English sympathizers added confusion to the disruptured and disheartened council. President Burgers at last listened to the Proclamation of the annexation, and then assembled the Volksraad and bade them farewell. As he handed over the keys of the public offices he said: "Here is the key of our office. I hand it over to the superior power, and thereby give it in the hands of God, who will, at the proper time, deliver it to the right man. I order you—it is my last order—to deliver it to the Chief of the men are unjustly and unduly treated, and the tide flows again. The contest of the parties is never over, though the "parties" may soon change names. Moderates, instead of Liberals and Reactionaries; and the momentary lull will not prevent the strife from becoming once more lively, as well as bitter. The annexation by the British Government will not be endured, much less admired, for any length of time, and when the battle for recovery comes on, and the shortness of the pause. M. Gambetta, to begin with, has no intention of effacing himself, and he is now a simple Deputy, with the right to use all his oratorical and strategic power in forming an opposition, or rather, a party prepared at any moment to take the helm. It is best sufficient to trust to the present quiescence will break up is not, of course, visible, but it will most probably be some occurrence in the habit of which to force France to decide whether her indifference is to be real and permanent. Such an occurrence may happen any day, as may also some sheerly political event, like the split in the Chamber now agreed in so wonderful and slightly suspicious an amity. The Chamber has still a decisive and steady majority to anyone, and is not very likely to give it to M. de Freycinet, just because he is willing to do the very least possible both at home and abroad. But no one else is acceptable to France during her momentary pause, but it is in consonance neither with her permanent political tendency nor her real desire to retrieve the position in the world forfeited by the events of 1870.

The Advantages of Two Eyes.

In response to the question, "What is the use of having two eyes?" the answer has been given, "Because if either of them is hurt," much as we may admire the sagacious foresight of this youthful physiologist, it will not be found sufficient to rest contented with his ultimatum. He had evidently not tried his skill to find how unexpectedly the question could be answered while endeavoring to dip his pen into it at arm's length, with one eye closed. He had no thought of holding his finger a few inches in front of the left eye, and that the side of the wall it would hide from each eye in succession, or how differently it would look when regarded from the right and left. Had he done so, our young physiologist has not thought of inquiring how it is that, although two retinal images are produced, we see but a single object, and this despite the fact that, like photographs of the same body simultaneously taken from different stand-points, these two images are necessarily dissimilar.

Glamis Castle's Mystery.

Many have heard of the mystery of Glamis castle. There is a room in the castle, it is a secret chamber there, and that in some way the chamber is associated with the mystery. It is how only to the owner, to the factor, and to the heir apparent. Guests of the castle have vainly tried to solve it. One day, when the owner was out shooting, the wife of one of them looked out of the windows of every room, in order to arrive at the whereabouts of the mysterious room, although not being apprised of the window. The experiment, however, was not successful, and it seems to have been agreed that the chamber had no window, and that it was approximately in the centre of the room beneath, which itself was reached by a secret staircase. It is now believed that the mystery has been in part solved, and that the room contained some person who died a week or two ago at a very advanced age. Who was this person? Why was he incarcerated? If he really was shut up for long years, surely the family might now reveal the cause; and, if not, the authorities might insist upon knowing. It may be that this modern "man with the mask" preferred to remain isolated; but on the face of it some explanation is requisite, for, when an individual is hidden away in this mysterious fashion until he is about to come to be buried, the presumption is that he is not a free agent.—*London Truth.*

An Agile Deer.

A large deer made his appearance on the plains of Skowhegan the other day, and came down Madison street, very near the residence of Frank Folsom, when he was met by Mr. George Fairgraves. The animal made a bound of seventeen feet over a high fence, and disappeared from view.—*Somerset Reporters.*

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Dutch justice of a prisoner. "Not guilty." "Den what you want here? Go about your business.

A New Race of People in Russia.

In the *Revue Scientifique*, Mr. G. Le Bon treats at some length of a hitherto unknown people inhabiting an obscure part of Russia. Peculiar circumstances having induced the author to visit the Tatras Mountains, a very curious and beautiful region, and one very little known, since he was apparently the first to traverse it, he found there a territory surrounded on all sides by steep mountains and inhabited by a people speaking a different language from the nations surrounding them and with whom they had not intercourse. These people, although less than a century ago given up to brigandage, as the author learned in his study of them, are now very industrious and honest. In spite of climate so harsh that it would be necessary to go far south in Europe to find a similar one; in spite of a very infertile soil; and in spite of an almost Lacedaemonian diet, consisting chiefly of bread and water, they are living in a most remarkable state of prosperity. They are clearly distinguished from all their neighbors in their external aspect, in their quick intelligence, and in their artistic and literary tendencies.

The villages inhabited by these new people are situated in the territory called Podhale, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. The territory, as before stated, being surrounded on all sides by steep mountains, difficult of access, is almost isolated from the rest of the world as if it were an island in mid-ocean.

As regards its origin, Mr. Le Bon thinks the original stock was Polish, which in past ages became intermixed with individuals coming from different peoples, who established itself more and more, and not uniting with outsiders, and in constantly being submitted to the action of the same environment and of the same selection, the primitive Sclavonian type has become more and more homogeneous and finally formed a new race, whose homogeneity may perhaps still increase, but which already possesses common hereditary characters that permit it to be clearly differentiated from all surrounding races

Is France Dead, or only Asleep?

France is, for the moment, out of spirits, and French credit is not what it was; but the national character is not one in which that mood lasts long. The French are sure, as a rule, to look over the keys of the public offices he said: "Here is the key of our office. I hand it over to the superior power, and thereby give it in the hands of God, who will, at the proper time, deliver it to the right man. I order you—it is my last order—to deliver it to the Chief of the men are unjustly and unduly treated, and the tide flows again. The contest of the parties is never over, though the "parties" may soon change names. Moderates, instead of Liberals and Reactionaries; and the momentary lull will not prevent the strife from becoming once more lively, as well as bitter. The annexation by the British Government will not be endured, much less admired, for any length of time, and when the battle for recovery comes on, and the shortness of the pause. M. Gambetta, to begin with, has no intention of effacing himself, and he is now a simple Deputy, with the right to use all his oratorical and strategic power in forming an opposition, or rather, a party prepared at any moment to take the helm. It is best sufficient to trust to the present quiescence will break up is not, of course, visible, but it will most probably be some occurrence in the habit of which to force France to decide whether her indifference is to be real and permanent. Such an occurrence may happen any day, as may also some sheerly political event, like the split in the Chamber now agreed in so wonderful and slightly suspicious an amity. The Chamber has still a decisive and steady majority to anyone, and is not very likely to give it to M. de Freycinet, just because he is willing to do the very least possible both at home and abroad. But no one else is acceptable to France during her momentary pause, but it is in consonance neither with her permanent political tendency nor her real desire to retrieve the position in the world forfeited by the events of 1870.

The Advantages of Two Eyes.

In response to the question, "What is the use of having two eyes?" the answer has been given, "Because if either of them is hurt," much as we may admire the sagacious foresight of this youthful physiologist, it will not be found sufficient to rest contented with his ultimatum. He had evidently not tried his skill to find how unexpectedly the question could be answered while endeavoring to dip his pen into it at arm's length, with one eye closed. He had no thought of holding his finger a few inches in front of the left eye, and that the side of the wall it would hide from each eye in succession, or how differently it would look when regarded from the right and left. Had he done so, our young physiologist has not thought of inquiring how it is that, although two retinal images are produced, we see but a single object, and this despite the fact that, like photographs of the same body simultaneously taken from different stand-points, these two images are necessarily dissimilar.

E. B. B.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Royalty and Chairs.

Here is an anecdote of the Princess Royal when she first went to her home in Berlin: A Prussian lady, who had been invited to be followed by her mistress of the robes to take up a chair, and, after having carried it the length of the room, to put it down in another corner. It was while committing such an act that Princess Victoria was lately caught by Countess Perponcher. The vexed lady remonstrated with a comically credible degree of earnestness. "I tell you what," replied, nothing daunted, the royal bride, "I have been put in this position, and that the room contained some person who died a week or two ago at a very advanced age. Who was this person? Why was he incarcerated? If he really was shut up for long years, surely the family might now reveal the cause; and, if not, the authorities might insist upon knowing. It may be that this modern "man with the mask" preferred to remain isolated; but on the face of it some explanation is requisite, for, when an individual is hidden away in this mysterious fashion until he is about to come to be buried, the presumption is that he is not a free agent.—*London Truth.*

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A NEW KING AND QUEEN.

How Their Majesties of Servia Look, Act, and Live.

King Milan Obrenovich IV., is half a Roumanian in blood, his mother having been Milo. Catargi, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Roumania. On his father's side he comes from the peasant Milosch Obrenovich I., his grandfather, who succeeded Kara-George (Black George), the first liberator of Servia from the immediate domination of the Turks. Prince Milan was proclaimed Prince of Servia on the 2nd of July, 1868, after the principality had been governed several years by a regency and by the skoupschtina or (national assembly), after the terrible assassination of his relative and predecessor, Prince Michael Obrenovich III., the most enlightened ruler Serbia has ever had, who laid the foundations of the best institutions now employed by the people. The King of Servia is about five feet eleven in height, and very strongly built; he has black hair and eyes and a swarthy complexion; his face is broad, and when his features are at rest he is rather a handsome man. His majesty appears especially ill at ease in public; his eyes dart furtive glances in every direction, and he is so embarrassed at times that his attempted explanations are incomplete failure. This nervous bearing when he is in the presence of a general audience has been attributed to the effect produced upon his mind by the horrible assassination of his predecessor on the throne, Prince Michael. King Milan was married on the 16th of October, 1875, to the Princess Natalie, daughter of a Russian Col. Kechko, who had espoused the daughter of Prince Stourdzaof, the late reigning family of Moldavia, before that province was united to Wallachia to form the present kingdom of Roumania. The Queen of Servia is perhaps the most beautiful member of the reigning families of Europe; she is about the middle height, with an elegantly-modelled form, black eyes and hair, a brunette complexion, almost faultless features, and a manner that wins its way to the hearts of all whom her majesty endeavors to please. Dressed in a long trailing robe of black velvet, the Queen of Servia would grace the proudest court in Christendom. She has two children

WONDERFUL WINNIPEG.

Arrangements for the $15,000 Rowing Match—The Tents and Canvas Hotels Crowded—Hosts of Fortune-Seekers.

Chicago is doing a large trade in ready made houses with Winnipeg. Tents are also being shipped hither.

Several millions of mechanics' money have been stolen in Ontario by Northwest paper town thieves. Sandhills, grange, swamp and swamp have been sold off in building lots at prices ranging from $25 to $100.

The principal surveyors of the Canadian Pacific railway are Americans. General Manager Smithers is an American, the principal officers are Americans, and in other respects the lines being Americanized.

Brantou, one of the north-west towns ten miles square, has been sold in building lots; Portage la Prairie is twelve miles square and Rapid City eight miles square. The population of the largest of them may reach 25,000 next year.

In Winnipeg the man is an aristocrat who does not share his bed with a poacher. In hotels boarding houses guests are often satisfied to be allowed to lie on the floors. Tents and canvas hotels are exceeded now that winter is beginning to move on.

There is more so-called champagne drunk in Winnipeg than in any city of its size on the continent. American supplies the clarified liquor, which does duty for the "wine-ow." A well known gentleman cannot leave for dinner for a week or two unless he be sped on his way by a champagne supper.

Though the streets of Winnipeg are swarming like Broadway with visitors, and though hundreds of bar-rooms are constantly crowded, there has been in the case of felony reported for the last three months. The police court records will not show more than an average of eight drunken men per day, which is remarkable, considering that the population is now over 25,000.

Prof. Kenaston, formerly of Wisconsin university, now chief of the Canadia Pacific railway survey, is in possession of much valuable information relative to the secret history of the Red river rebellion. He purposes to put his notes into magazine shape. Professor Bryce's exposure of Louis Mc Manibola glosses over the rebellion in a few pages. His book is devoted to the glorification of Lord Selkirk and the Hudson Bay company, who are by common consent regarded as the promoters of the rebellion.

Mr. T. P. Murray, formerly of Dakota, an auctioneer, has hired Hagel rink at $2,000 to give an exhibition of sculling on the Red river. Murray is also the promoter of the scheme for $15,000 for prizes for oarsmen. Hanlan will travel from Toronto to Winnipeg in a special car. Murray says the Empire City will have the biggest regatta in the world, if he has to pay every cent of it himself. The Red river on which the regatta is to be held, is still frozen up. The current is about five miles an hour in the summer, and, as the name implies, the river is very muddy. Boating upon it is dangerous, owing to the existence of an undercurrent. The bottom is soft mud, which will hold a man if he happens to strike it. Some years ago the chief of the police was conveying a prisoner across the river, when the criminal managed to escape from him. The men never rose again to the top, and when found they were standing on the bottom held fast by the mud.

SUNDAY SMILES.

Camels are said to thrive in Arizona, where they must create much astonishment on account of being able to go so long without drinking.

"No, Bertha, no: the Cochin China do not lay the Easter eggs. It is time you also when reading the religious papers or you'll get your head filled with erroneous ideas about Easter."

A physician says that if people will take a bath in hot whiskey and rock salt twice a year they will escape rheumatism and colds. But wouldn't that spoil the whiskey?

"The kind-hearted farmer can easily be detected. When it is very cold it takes the blanket off the shoulders of his wife and puts it over the horses when he comes to town to get drunk.

"What building is that?" asked a stranger of a boy, pointing to a school-house. "That?" said the boy. "Why, that's a tannery." And he feelingly rubbed his back as he passed on.

"Gentlemen, a toast. Fill your glasses. May the rich sparkle of the wine, the delicate flavor—" He continued in our necks. "I suggested one of the guests, and the toast was imbibed slowly.

Gentle spring, wrapped in flannel and furs; wheezing, coughing, sneezing, and running up a doctor's bill; gentle spring, with pills, lotions, mixtures, cough drops and chest protectors,—Hail, gentle spring!

A young man who went to the circus and stepped too near a monkey's cage, had his arm seized savagely by one of the cruel of the monkeys. He would have escaped safely if he had not said: "It is merely a monkey scratch," but when they saw the blood the infuriated crowd threw him into the lion's cage.

"The best friend I ever had," remarked the seedy-looking passenger, with a tinge of sadness in his voice, "left me ten years ago; went off with a handsomer man. Yes, stranger, he was a cashier. If I had him here now I'd tear him limb from limb."

"And your wife; what became of her?"

"Wife! wife! Why, you darned gallumpus if he had taken a fool woman I would have gone down on my knees and thanked him. but he took my bank account—my little all."

The anecdote of the two cats, which has been told of many learned men, originated with the painter Barrett. His only pets were a cat and a kitten, its progeny. A friend, passing the house, left in the bottom of his door, asked for what purpose he made them there. Barrett said they were for his cats to go in and out. "But," he replied the friend, "would not one do for them both?" "You silly man," answered the doctor, "how could the big cat get into the little hole?" "But," said his friend, "could not the little one go through the big hole?" "Egad," said Barrett, "and so she could, But I never thought of that."

The Egyptian Emeute.

Osman Refki, formerly Minister of War, Cairo, who ordered the arrest of officers participating in the *emeute* a few months ago and arrested on a charge of complicity in a plot to assassinate Arabi Bey. As the court was about to pass sentence upon Circassian officers implicated in the plot, fresh arrests were made in consequence of the reception of evidence that the accused were intriguing to procure the restoration of the ex-Khedive.

"Cant," says Emerson, "is useful to provoke common sense." It is also useful with an apocryphal when a doubtful friend asks you to lend him $5.

Ladies who abominate unwholesome smells will be glad to learn of a new disinfectant composed of chloride of lime, camphor, and glycerine Its odor is less disagreeable and less irritating than phenic acid. It is said to at once arrest the putrefaction of animal bodies, and is highly commended by the *London Medical Record*.

The Message of the Rose.

BY E. L. BLANCHARD.

She gave me a rose at the ball to-night,
And I—I'm a fool, I suppose,
For my heart beat high with a vague delight:
Had she given me more than the rose?

I thought that she had for a little while,
Her soft hand with mine confessed,
Give another rose, with the same sweet smile,
To another one, in the Lancers.

Well, roses are plenty and smiles not rare:
It is really rather audacious
To grumble because I've got what I share
Is to other men kind and gracious.

Yet who can govern his wayward dreams!
And my dreams, of sadness and sighs,
Now foolish, broke, and worthless seems,
As it fades, with her rose, to-night.

SEE.

I gave him a rose at the ball to-night—
The last I may pluck, perhaps ever—
And the warm blood rushed to my cheeks
at sight
I could not, dared not, look at him.

For the depths of my soul he seemed to mean:
His eyes told a tender tale;
So I gave a rose to another man—
Any one else—I had one to spare.

And yet, spite of all, he has read, I know,
My message—he could not have missed it:
For his rose I held to my bosom, so,
And he kissed my lips, while I kissed it.

—*Bessie Chandler*, in THE CENTURY.

What We owe to the Trees.

[CONCLUDED.]

Under this forestry management, now well established in every country of Europe, the woodlands or forests have as constant oversight and care as the corn field has with us. There are no long belts of the unhazard and accidental growth, with which man has little to do except to notice its progress, and levy upon its enormous superfluity as they stand and sorry to his convenience or his greed, but the trees are regarded as one of the staple crops of the land. They are planted for the future, and for timber only, but so planted as to conserve all other interests of the community. This planting is frequently done by the state rather than by the individual, but whether by the one or the other, the care of the forests is much the same. Where there are fringes of trees along the river-courses. The heavily timbered Black Hills stand out like an island in the midst of a prairie. Other similar detached forests are occasionally found. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, again, there is another broken region between the coast and the Columbia River to Mexico, and Professor Brewer says it is possible to cross the continent from the Rio Grande to Puget Mexico without passing through a forest five miles in extent. Persons who have traversed our great prairie region have heard of which are deficient in forests, report the destruction of even those limited supplies of timber as being fast behind. The miners consume great quantities of timber in the prosecution of their work; but no reckless are many of the settlers and traders in the destruction of this forest growth. Interest has prompted the miners in some cases to establish a system of lynch law for the protection of their property. Meanwhile the Kowah cut over two million feet of "big-tree" lumber in one season. But in these milling operations little attention is paid to use; for after the choice young manageable trees on any given spot have been felled, the woods are forced to clear the tangled limbs and refuse, with reference to further operations, and of course most of the seedlings and saplings are destroyed. In the Rocky Mountain region hundreds of square miles are disfigured by the trunks of trees blackened by fire. Where one tree is cut off all things. If a tree must be sacrificed to the flames. Professor Hayden, in his report of 1871, in speaking of this subject, calls attention to the fact that these immense districts are not covered again by a subsequent growth of trees, but remain bare for evermore. He intimates also that there is reason to believe that in that mountain region, even when undisturbed by the hand of man, the forests are gradually disappearing under the influence of natural causes. In the same strain, a writer in the Virginia *Enterprise*, Nevada, says: "It will be but a very short time before the cry will be heard over the effect that stripping the fine forests from the sides and summit of the Sierras will have on the climate of this State and California. In a very few years every accessible tree, even to such as are only of value as firewood, will be swept from the mountains. Even now this has been done in many places. It is to be hoped that a new growth of pines or timber trees of some kind may spring up on the ground that has been cleared, but we do not hear that any such growth has yet started." The Presiding Officer of the State Board of Forestry of California reported ten years ago that within twenty years at least a third of the whole native supply of accessible timber had been cut down, destroyed, and that, judging of the future by the past, it would require only about forty years to exhaust the remainder. There are thousands upon thousands of the noblest and most valuable of our forest trees in the Sierra Nevada districts have been destroyed within the last few years by a purpose, certainly with no adequate benefit to the destroyer or to any one else."

Reports like these might be multiplied to almost any extent, and it is only when we bring such reports together that we are able to get a proper notion of the work of sylvan destruction that is going on, which is threatening us with such danger—danger not only of scarcity of lumber and fire-wood, and the enhancement of the price of a multitude of articles of comfort and convenience, but danger of a deterioration of climate, carrying with it a diminished productiveness of our fields, and influence detrimental to health. This danger can hardly be overstated, nor can we be too prompt or energetic in our efforts to meet it. It is encouraging to see the signs of awakening interest in this subject which are appearing in various parts of the country. The very necessities of the situation have been offered for the encouragement of tree-planting, and already in many portions of the prairie region a perceptible change has taken place, and the eye no longer wanders over such wide stretches of sight of shrub or tree. Minnesota has her Forestry Association, and its secretary reported last winter with a view to the planting of trees were planted in that State during the year 1877, of which half a million were planted in a single day. "Arbor Day" it is called, or tree-planting day, the first Tuesday of May having been fixed upon as the day, and every owner of land invited to devote the day specially to the planting of trees. Similar efforts have been made in other States which are similarly situated in regard to a supply of timber. The railway companies, whose roads stretch across the treeless prairies, have become in some instances large planters of trees. They have seen both as screens from the fierce storms that sweep down from the Rocky Mountains, and as a source of supply for the ties which are constantly needing renewal.

Tree-planters' manuals are published and distributed freely, with a view to help those who would plant by giving them the experience already obtained in regard to the most profitable trees to plant and the best methods of planting. Thus in some places there is already quite a movement in the right direction. In the reports of planting, the figures are sometimes startling. Even a liberal discount needs to be made for the probable failure of a large per centage of the trees planted, but even with this the results are encouraging. The report made under this appointment has been recently published in part, and embodies a great amount of information upon the subject which it treats. It is to be hoped that the unpublished part of the report will soon appear. But it shows the general interest in relation to the matter that the Secretary of the Interior who, with an intelligent knowledge of the importance of the subject, and a familiarity with the European methods of treatment, would be glad to take efficient measures for the preservation of the natural forests, is unable to procure from Congress the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of those who commit depredations upon the timber lands belonging to the government, and who are threatening them with irreparable injury.

Ignore the matter as we may, shut our eyes to facts as we please, we are rapidly approaching the condition of things in Europe which has called for the interposition of governmental authority for the preservation of the very soil itself from the hopeless barrenness, and to protect great national industries from impending injury.

While in some portions of our country there is still an ample supply of forest, the latest statistics show that in the proportion of forest area to the entire surface this country stands below Norway, Sweden, Russia and Germany. A great treeless belt from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred miles in width stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. Sometimes this is absolutely destitute of trees as far as the eye can see. Elsewhere there are fringes of trees along the river-courses. The heavily timbered Black Hills stand out like an island in the midst of a prairie. Other similar detached forests are occasionally found. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, again, there is another broken region between the coast and the Columbia River to Mexico, and Professor Brewer says it is possible to cross the continent from the Rio Grande to Puget Mexico without passing through a forest five miles in extent. Persons who have traversed our great prairie region have heard of which are deficient in forests, report the destruction of even those limited supplies of timber as being fast behind. The miners consume great quantities of timber in the prosecution of their work; but no reckless are many of the settlers and traders in the destruction of this forest growth. Interest has prompted the miners in some cases to establish a system of lynch law for the protection of their property. Meanwhile the Kowah cut over two million feet of "big-tree" lumber in one season. But in these milling operations little attention is paid to use; for after the choice young manageable trees on any given spot have been felled, the woods are forced to clear the tangled limbs and refuse, with reference to further operations, and of course most of the seedlings and saplings are destroyed. In the Rocky Mountain region hundreds of square miles are disfigured by the trunks of trees blackened by fire. Where one tree is cut off all things. If a tree must be sacrificed to the flames. Professor Hayden, in his report of 1871, in speaking of this subject, calls attention to the fact that these immense districts are not covered again by a subsequent growth of trees, but remain bare for evermore. He intimates also that there is reason to believe that in that mountain region, even when undisturbed by the hand of man, the forests are gradually disappearing under the influence of natural causes. In the same strain, a writer in the Virginia *Enterprise*, Nevada, says: "It will be but a very short time before the cry will be heard over the effect that stripping the fine forests from the sides and summit of the Sierras will have on the climate of this State and California. In a very few years every accessible tree, even to such as are only of value as firewood, will be swept from the mountains. Even now this has been done in many places. It is to be hoped that a new growth of pines or timber trees of some kind may spring up on the ground that has been cleared, but we do not hear that any such growth has yet started." The Presiding Officer of the State Board of Forestry of California reported ten years ago that within twenty years at least a third of the whole native supply of accessible timber had been cut down, destroyed, and that, judging of the future by the past, it would require only about forty years to exhaust the remainder. There are thousands upon thousands of the noblest and most valuable of our forest trees in the Sierra Nevada districts have been destroyed within the last few years by a purpose, certainly with no adequate benefit to the destroyer or to any one else."

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Ignore the matter as we may, shut our eyes to facts as we please, we are rapidly approaching the condition of things in Europe which has called for the interposition of governmental authority for the preservation of the very soil itself from the hopeless barrenness, and to protect great national industries from impending injury.

For this purpose the most important and fruitful thing to be done is to spread the facts relating to the subject before the people as widely as possible, that common conviction and common feeling may insure appropriate and harmonious action. The mass of people need to be enlightened in regard to the relation of the trees to water supply, to agriculture, to health, in short, to all the varied life and interests of man. They should have set before them the warnings from the history of the Old World. They need, too, all the facts relating to the growth of trees as related to the peculiar conditions of our race, soil, and climate in this country. The problem before us is not to be solved simply by the teaching learned in other and sometimes elsewhere. There are peculiar elements which call for peculiar treatment.

As to facts; also, they are yet in large measure to be discovered by patient observation and experiment. There are a great many re-called facts in regard to this subject, as there are in regard to most subjects. What we especially need are facts which are facts—facts established, not by one individual working in one locality and under circumstances, but facts based on a wide induction from the work of concurrent and competent observers. We want facts gathered together, and have ascertained some facts. Let these be spread before the people, and be used so far as they may be applicable. Meanwhile all the call is for more of careful, patient, scientific observation and experiment. We want to know what trees will grow best in one soil, and what in a different one; what in one exposure, and what in another; which will make a screen or wind-break soonest and which will be most profitable for fuel in Kansas, and what in Massachusetts; and what are most profitable to be grown for timber or for the arts. We really know very little as yet about many of these questions, and knowledge is what we want here, of all things. If a man has property for a crop of corn makes a mistake in choosing his seed or soil, or in his method of cultivation, he is next year taught better by the failure of the next year. But if one makes a mistake in planting a forest, he incurs a loss not only for one year, but for all time. There is reason to believe that in that mountain region, even when undisturbed by the hand of man, the forests are gradually disappearing under the influence of natural causes. In the same strain, a writer in the Virginia *Enterprise*, Nevada, says: "It will be but a very short time before the cry will be heard over the effect that stripping the fine forests from the sides and summit of the Sierras will have on the climate of this State and California. In a very few years every accessible tree, even to such as are only of value as firewood, will be swept from the mountains. Even now this has been done in many places. It is to be hoped that a new growth of pines or timber trees of some kind may spring up on the ground that has been cleared, but we do not hear that any such growth has yet started." The Presiding Officer of the State Board of Forestry of California reported ten years ago that within twenty years at least a third of the whole native supply of accessible timber had been cut down, destroyed, and that, judging of the future by the past, it would require only about forty years to exhaust the remainder. There are thousands upon thousands of the noblest and most valuable of our forest trees in the Sierra Nevada districts have been destroyed within the last few years by a purpose, certainly with no adequate benefit to the destroyer or to any one else."

Reports like these might be multiplied to almost any extent, and it is only when we bring such reports together that we are able to get a proper notion of the work of sylvan destruction that is going on, which is threatening us with such danger—danger not only of scarcity of lumber and fire-wood, and the enhancement of the price of a multitude of articles of comfort and convenience, but danger of a deterioration of climate, carrying with it a diminished productiveness of our fields, and influence detrimental to health. This danger can hardly be overstated, nor can we be too prompt or energetic in our efforts to meet it. It is encouraging to see the signs of awakening interest in this subject which are appearing in various parts of the country. The very necessities of the situation have been offered for the encouragement of tree-planting, and already in many portions of the prairie region a perceptible change has taken place, and the eye no longer wanders over such wide stretches of sight of shrub or tree. Minnesota has her Forestry Association, and its secretary reported last winter with a view to the planting of trees were planted in that State during the year 1877, of which half a million were planted in a single day. "Arbor Day" it is called, or tree-planting day, the first Tuesday of May having been fixed upon as the day, and every owner of land invited to devote the day specially to the planting of trees. Similar efforts have been made in other States which are similarly situated in regard to a supply of timber. The railway companies, whose roads stretch across the treeless prairies, have become in some instances large planters of trees. They have seen both as screens from the fierce storms that sweep down from the Rocky Mountains, and as a source of supply for the ties which are constantly needing renewal.

Tree-planters' manuals are published and distributed freely, with a view to help those who would plant by giving them the experience already obtained in regard to the most profitable trees to plant and the best methods of planting. Thus in some places there is already quite a movement in the right direction. In the reports of planting, the figures are sometimes startling. Even a liberal discount needs to be made for the probable failure of a large per centage of the trees planted, but even with this the results are encouraging. The report made under this appointment has been recently published in part, and embodies a great amount of information upon the subject which it treats. It is to be hoped that the unpublished part of the report will soon appear. But it shows the general interest in relation to the matter that the Secretary of the Interior who, with an intelligent knowledge of the importance of the subject, and a familiarity with the European methods of treatment, would be glad to take efficient measures for the preservation of the natural forests, is unable to procure from Congress the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of those who commit depredations upon the timber lands belonging to the government, and who are threatening them with irreparable injury.

Ignore the matter as we may, shut our eyes to facts as we please, we are rapidly approaching the condition of things in Europe which has called for the interposition of governmental authority for the preservation of the very soil itself from the hopeless barrenness, and to protect great national industries from impending injury.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Horrible Accident at School, Aberdeen —Death of a Great Fiction Writer. &c., &c.

THERE will be unveiled at Dumfries shortly a marble statue of the poet Burns, and the ceremony of unveiling will be performed by the Countess of Rosebery. The Town Council of Dumfries resolved recently to confer the freedom of the burg on Lord Rosebery on the occasion of his forthcoming visit.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A shed at Pollokshields Public School fell on Monday, April 24th, burying fourteen 29 and 30 cloths in its ruins. Two were killed instantly, and other two were so frightfully injured that they only lived for a few days. A great number of others were seriously hurt by the falling timber, but the extent of their injuries has not been definitely ascertained.

A SEPHEW of John Gibson Lockhart, the son-in-law of Scott, and a writer of stories which have been published in England, is dead, in Col. Lawrence W. M. Lockhart, who passed away recently at Mentone. His military career began in the Crimea and ended not long after in India, when he turned to literature. As an artistic writer of fiction he outdid his more famous uncle. Among his works are "Love or Quite," "Fair to See," and "Mine is Thine." During the Franco-German war he was for a time a newspaper correspondent and wrote for the London *Times* an account of the battle of Forbach.

COMPLIMENT TO THE "GRANITE CITY."—The provincial visitors to the London *Times* ever to acknowledge anything good or meritorious in Scotland, has recently had to do so in connection with the production of certain merit in George Reid, of Aberdeen. Writing of the fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, at Edinburgh, it says the exhibition is not so full of good work that comfort can be drawn from it by the patriot. Among the portrait painters are Sir George Reid, Mr. Pettie, and George Reid, of Aberdeen. "His portraits are, as a rule, rich in color, and strong in their grasp of character, and many of them are well shown in his fine head of Principal Tulloch, the property of the Queen, and in the full-length of Dr. Alexander Ogston, Professor of Selkirk. His cabinet portrait of an old lady, Mrs. Best, of Aberdeen, is full of character, and is well painted, and the picture as a whole is one that would adorn any Scottish Academy has lost four of its members lately. Sir Daniel Macnee, the president; Wm. Dyce, Joseph Jopling, a London nell, landscape painter; and John Miller, "one of the best landscape engravers Scotland has ever produced."

PIOUS SMILES.

What religion is most prevalent in spring? Buddhism.

When about 2 o'clock Sunday morning you hear a man singing "Hold the fort, for I am coming" you may be sure that whiskey is his forte.

"It is not necessary for a man to be poor to be honest." Certainly not. But it seems to be a little difficult for a man to be poor if he is honest. A distinction with quite a difference, it will be seen.

A Methodist clergyman named Way, of a rather fleshy appearance, was engaged to build, was recently accosted by a man with the inquiry: "Are you Pastor Way?" "Passed away!" was the response. "bless you, no! I'm a good deal of a skeleton, I'll own, but I haven't quite passed away yet."

Said the pastor: "We never used to get any money in the contribution box, but now we have arranged to have two or three of our most prominent men and pretty girls stand in the vestibule while the people come in. They can get a little change from any one, and the box is doing quite well." It takes a business man to run a church as well as a circus.

An Methodist itinerant preacher once breakfasted at a house where johnny-cakes were served. Observing a feather protruding from his cake he remarked: "Sister, your johnny-cake seems to be feathering out." "Yes," responded the lady, unabashed: "I told John no longer ago than yesterday that he must get a new goose for the meal barrel or move the hen-roost."

A lady in this town, who lived near a church, was sitting by the window listening to the crickets which were loudly chirping, the music of which was broken only by a faintly audible, when a gentleman dropped in familiarly and had just passed the church and had made the remark: "Why, there's a noise they are making to-night!" said he. "Yes," said the lady, "and it is said they do it with their hind legs."

Canada and the Queen.

I remember a curious incident that happened in Canada in connection with the British national anthem. In one of my lectures I had occasion to refer to the abandonment of state ceremony, Sandringham, while the Prince of Wales lay sick there of what threatened to be typhoid fever. I said that the audience listened spell-bound. I utter ed the sentence: "The Queen strolled up and down in front of the house, surrounded by the chief men of the county, and she relieved herself from the sick-room." Suddenly came an interruption. A tall, gaunt figure in the audience rose, and, pointing to me with a finger on the end of a long arm, uttered the word "*Stop!*" Then, facing the audience, he exclaimed: "Ladies and gentlemen, the loyal audience will now sing 'God save the Queen!'" The audience promptly stood up and obeyed with genuine fervor, I meanwhile nationally regarding the man as a lunatic. When it had finished, I proceeded with my narrative, and, as a contrast to the sorrow of Sandringham, described the joy that went in St. Paul's Cathedral on the thanksgiving day for the Prince's recovery. It is the custom in Canada to propose a toast, thanks to the lecturer, and the chairman rose and uttered the usual formula. Again, the tall, gaunt figure was on its legs. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I have pleasure in moving an amendment to the motion. I move that the lecturer to requested to repeat the portion of his address relating to the gracious sovereign." And repeat it I did —*Archibald Forbes in the Muy Century.*

The Telephone for Finding Springs of Water.

A new use for the micro-telephone has been devised by Count Hugo Von Eugen Berg, at Castle Trataberg, in the Tyrol, namely, for finding underground watercourses. At several different places on the line of the path of the course are placed microphones in the soil, and connects each of them with a battery and a separate telephone. In the day time, when other sources of disturbances are wanting, or less noticeable, he listens at the telephones, and is enabled to detect at this moment of the least murmur or gurgling of water within the earth to a considerable depth. The microphone is then the part of the instrument to concentrate upon, as they do not require to be very sensitive. Nothing's the matter with you. If you weren't in prime health that dinner would have killed you."—*Boston Transcript.*

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos* says:—In consequence of the recent report of the Minister of Justice the Emperor has ordered that the district of all persons accused of outrages against the Jews shall be located as urgent, and taken up without regard to their domicile on the list.

THE British steamer "Rechdale" has been beached at Sebastopol, completely gutted by fire, forward part flooded.

IT is announced that General Ignatieff has resigned the Ministry of the Interior of Russia.

Knit jersey suits will be much worn by small boys at the seaside.

SARAH'S HONEYMOON

A First of April Joke by Bernhardt—Her Greek Husband.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the following: "Oh, it's a bit of April joke!" was what occurred to us when we heard of Sarah Bernhardt's hurried wedding. There were informalities in the marriage. Such as she is of Dutch nationality and M. Damala or Daria of Greek, the hard-and-last prescriptions of the civil code were not apply to it. The opinion here is that an oath was bolted to obtain the license. But, however reprehensible this act, it would not avoid the contract made in St. Andrew's church. Mme. Damala's friends seem to think it does, and the bride herself is of opinion that she is but only by a slip-knot, from which the contracting parties can easily liberate themselves if they grow tired of each other. She also seems to think that marriage nullifies her previous theatrical engagements, and has accordingly dissolved the company with which she has been travelling through Europe. Those members who suit will be engaged for the Spanish tour.

Mme. Bernhardt's or Damala's gains have been very considerable since she left the Francais, but compared to those of her Barnum's they have been slender. M. Daria intends to be her business man himself. Although a member of the Greek church, he is of his wife's race, he will know how to keep the ball rolling and the quibbles talking. That is not a bad stroke man in Paris. The flying wedding, with the incidents connected with it, must admirably gratify the gifted actress, telling reporters who went to interview her after their hurried visit in Paris of the manner in which the wedding came off, she dwelt on the fact that the Prince of Wales was on to the railway terminus, when she and M. Damala were about to start for the continent to wish them joy and to say an revoir. What we have heard of the swain's fortune is mythical. He was in Greek diplomacy. Like the poorest Hellenes are politicians. For more than two years he has been an actor at the Vaudeville, and played parts which talent was not so much wanted as a fine person.

An idea entertained in the green-room of that theatre was that he was held down by his wife and a few friends. He was in pecuniary straits; but the inference drawn from them must have been a wrong one. Sarah Bernhardt sets a high value on the stage picturesque tableaux vivants. She has taught him the parts which he acts with her as Jean of M. Angelo in "Hermani" and "La Dame aux Camelias." M. Damala has the Levantine admiration for *embonpoint*, and did not conceal it from the gifted being who has taken his name. She, having fallen in love with him, was in despair at his taste. Her misery rapidly brought things to a crisis. The artist who painted Sarah in man in I forget which of Miss Edgeworth's tales did toward an Irish heiress named Dora, the spoiled child of a wealthy squire. It was at Naples that the actress discovered to what extent she had lost her heart upon her fellow-actor and that to conquer her weakness she caused her son Maurice to be fetched from Paris where she had left him to study Bourse finance with an agent of exchange.

At Nice she resolved "to make a fool of herself," and chose the 1st of April for the date on which to do so. They say she appraised Maurice of her intention, and explained that it was to some extent a conception to English and American prejudices. But, last Sunday, on the three-tables d'hote, Lords Stradbroke, Mostyn and Halifax. The first was 88 last February, the second 87 last January, and the third 82 last December.

During service at a church near Leicester, England, recently, the organist, in view of the attempt at a choir, had taught the organ to play the national anthem. The vicar, the Rev. Mr. Redhead, immediately shouted from the high-desk: "Stop that at once!" The organist failing to hear him, the vicar walked up to him, exclaiming, so that all the congregation could hear: "Stop that, I tell you!" He then went to the organ blower, stopped the supply of wind, and suddenly brought the anthem to an end. The violer next, perceiving the state of affairs, "I discharge you from ever playing this organ again!" The service was then proceeded with, but the unusual occurrence caused great excitement among the congregation.

A great Yorkshire property, known as the Swinton Park estate, has just been sold to Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister, of Broughton Hall, Skipton-in-Craven, for the sum of $2,000,000, exclusive of the timber, which has yet to be valued. This is an historical estate lying in the North Riding of York-shire, and contains about 22,000 acres. The gross rental of the farms amounting to $60,000; the mansion park is of 250 acres, and there is a spacing over it. It has a head like a star, compact and brilliant, and it trails behind it in its million-mile-a-day flight a little, straight, bright line. Bigger and bigger grow the nucleus of the comet from day to day, and there is no question that it will be visible to display at their perihelion. Looking at this little comet in the telescope, it is difficult to realize its power and possibilities, or comprehend the speed with which it is darting toward the sun.

The later measures confirm the first calculations that the comet will go extraordinarily close to the sun. No astronomer has succeeded in identifying it with any comet on record, and it is probable that this is its first visit to the solar system, at least since men have made records of celestial phenomena. It is not impossible that it has exhibited the glories of its train to the inhabitants of the worlds revolving around some distant fixed star. The question is frequently asked, "How large will the comet be?" It is impossible to say more than that, judging from the brightness its nucleus and its present rate of increase in the size of its tail, it ought to be a more brilliant comet than that of last summer. But nobody can promise that it will not disappoint the nature of comets and the laws that govern the development of their tails are not well enough understood to enable astronomers to make positive predictions concerning their appearance.

The comet's position when nearing the sun will be such that it will be in the best view of its tail. The comet of 1858, like this one, was watched from the time that it appeared as a faint object in the telescope until, hanging in the western heavens, it seemed to span half the arch of the sky, making the autumn evenings brilliant with its light. By the first of May this comet should be conspicuous to the naked eye.—*New York Sun.*

A Square Meal.

"I don't know what ails me," exclaimed Fenderson. "Almost every afternoon I feel terribly faint through my stomach. What do you eat for dinner to-day?" asked Fogg. "Not more than usual," replied Fenderson; "just a plate of turtle soup, a bit of baked bass, a couple of slices of baked pork, some stewed kidneys, a little lobster salad, a sweetbread or two, some pudding and pie, a few nuts and raisins, a bit of cheese, coffee, and a few other things I don't think of just now." "I concentrate you, my boy!" said Fogg; "you've a strong constitution. Nothing's the matter with you. If you weren't in prime health that dinner would have killed you."

Dangerous Car Couplings.

The needless maiming and killing of brakemen and yard men in making up railway trains has often been deplored in these columns, and the belief expressed that such unintentional "accidents" might easily be prevented. We are glad to see that a court in Orange County, N. Y. State, has awarded John Gottlieb, a brakeman on the Erie road, $5,000 for damages so received. Automatic couplings, or couplings safely operated from the side of the car, will be generally adopted just as soon as the courts make the present style unprofitable to the railroad companies.

ENGLISH NEWS.

A Great Fall in High Life—Land Matters in Wales—A Great Property in Yorkshire—Other English Matters.

Worldly mutation never had a more powerful illustration than in the death in London, the other night, of Lady Agnes Maclean. She was the daughter of an English marquis, the widow first of the Comte de Montmorency, and afterwards of a clergyman named MacLean; and she was picked from her poor tenement in London, and died in the waiting-room of St. Pancras Workhouse.

RIOTS IN BRITAIN.—The riots in Cornborne, Cornwall, growing out of ill-feeling against the Irish miners, were renewed on Thursday night. The mob stoned the police who charged them. Several policemen and people were injured. A serious riot occurred at Aberdare in Wales owing to the strike of colliers. The rioters greatly damaged property. The militia were sent to the scene.

The farmers in Cardiganshire have begun an agitation for the reduction of rents. A handbill printed in Welsh, and distributed through the country, says:—"You tenants groaning under heavy burdens, ask your landlord or his agent to reduce your rents. If a refusal is made, give notice to quit; and if others take your farms we will proclaim it throughout the country, and not give the new tenants quietness until they leave the farms."

The great-grandson of Daniel Defoe is in want. He lives at Stoke Newington, and has tried in vain to find employment. James W. Defoe is his name, and he is the only lineal descendant of the author now living. During Lord Beaconsfield's administration a pension of $750 a year was obtained for James' sister, and two of the sisters recently died, and James has petitioned that her share in the pension be transferred to him. The request has not been acceded to.

Capt. H. A. Fawcett, who is dead at the advanced age of 91, served in the Mediterranean in 1804-5, and received a medal for gallant conduct in the Spanish Main

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Trains pass stirring station as follows:
For Belleville, at 9.20 a.m. and 6.24 p.m.
For Peterboro' and intermediate stations, at 9.01 a.m. and 3.04 p.m.

STAGE LINES.

Belleville stage, carrying Her Majesty's mails, leaves post-office and hotels daily at 2 o'clock p.m.
Campbellford mail stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1.30.
Marmora mail stage leaves daily at 12.30 p.m.

HOME MATTERS.

Public service will be held in the Baptist church, Stirling, next Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

The mission board of the diocese of Ontario met at Kingston on the 3rd. The grants to local missions are: To Madoc, Marmora and Stirling, $200 each.

The village council held a short meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of appointing a date for the court of revision, which was placed on the 24th of June.

Mr. Alex. J. Robertson arrived at Stirling Wednesday evening on his first professional visit. He is to be found at the Stirling house, and those requiring a dentist's services will, no doubt, be pleased with him, as he seems a young gentleman of happy address and conversant with his calling. See card.

The recent census returns show that there are in North Hastings 33 shanties; 3,732 inhabited houses, 169 uninhabited, 70 building, 3,812 families, 20,479 population, 10,765 males, 9,814 females, 3,274 males married, 3,232 females married, 213 widowers, 270 widows, 7,253 male infants or unmarried, 6,062 female ditto.

It is the intention to end the queen's birthday in Stirling by a lecture. "The times we live in," by Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Thomasburg, when Mr. Lewis, of the *Intelligencer*, who on a previous occasion delighted an audience in Stirling, has promised to be present, accompanied by a lady elocutionist. Further particulars will be given as developed.

And now the Hastings *Star* has to throw it up to us this way: "The big egg boom struck THE NEWS-ARGUS man last week." Brother *Star*, the author of those eggs was a respectable duck, of the true quack breed; she did her level best in the egg line, as did THE NEWS-ARGUS in chronicling the event, and to be thus tainted about it after the fact—well, the duck is sure to be martyred sooner or later anyway, and THE N.-A. can weather it.

On Sunday evening next Rev. Mr. Crompton, for several years travelling missionary in the Muskoka territory, will deliver an address in St. John's church, on the nature of that country in its religious aspect, and the further need there is for sympathy in behalf of its spiritual destitution. All are cordially invited to hear this self-denying missionary. A collection will be taken up for the work in which he is engaged. Service at 7 p. m.

The following, found in the San Francisco *News-Letter* is re-dedicated to the average naughty boy reader of THE NEWS-ARGUS:

How dear to my heart is the school I attended,
And how I remember, as distant and dim,
That red headed Billy, and the pin that I bended
And carefully put on the bench under him!
And how I recall the surprise of the master
When Billy gave a yell, and sprang up with the pin
So high that his bullet head touched the plaster
Above, and the scholars all set up a grin
That active boy, Billy, that high-leaping Billy!
That head-shooting Billy, that sat on a pin!

Quarterly meeting was held in the Methodist church in this village last Sabbath. It being a favorable morning a large congregation assembled from the village and country surrounding. It was felt to be a time of refreshment coming down from the Lord. Rev. Mr. Walker, although not quite recovered from his late illness, preached an able and interesting sermon from Gen. 5: 24. After the fellowship meeting, a very large number partook of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Two adults were baptised, and twenty-nine candidates were received into full connection with the church.—COM.

The following is the full draft of stations of M. E. ministers in this district, as fixed at the Ontario conference: Jas. Curts, presiding elder; Belleville, T. N. Mavety, E. I. Badgley, W. P. Dyes; Cobourg, J. H. George; Colborne, W. J. Maybee; Brighton, D. O. Crossley, G. W. Dewey; Trenton, E. E. Howard, W. F. Ferguson; Frankford, A. Martin, (one to be supplied); Stirling, F. B. Stratton, J. A. Rankin; Madoc, B. L. Hutton; Campbellford, F. B. Denike; Blairton, W. Laidlaw; Norham, T. Meyers; Wooler, G. Horton; Haldimand, R. W. Marsh, (one to be supplied); Hope, R. Taylor; Orono and Clark, C. A. Simpson; Darlington, G. W. Stevenson.

The great Keene performed Richard III at Belleville on the 4th. The *Ontario* finds little or no fault with the performance, while the *Intelligencer* says it was "very able, with numerous faults". At the station, on leaving, a by-play of duelling was performed by Keene and a member of the company. It appears that the subordinate actor insulted one of the lady members of the company behind the scene during the performance the previous evening. The lady complained of it to Mr. Keene at the station, and high words ensued between him and the offender. The result was that the subordinate "went for" the tragedian with more energy than Richmond had done on the stage a short time previous, and a lively encounter took place, in the course of which Mr. Keene got his face marred considerably.

A writer in the *Ontario*, speaking of the colonization of Manitoba, has occasion, in drawing a comparison, to speak as follows of North Hastings:

Several years ago the district of North Hastings was laid out in the townships for settlers, who were urged in thither by emigration agents. The district was heavily timbered with pine, and a rich soil, the growth of years, was found throughout. The land was cleared, the soil shrank in the clearing, and for miles you may search in vain this day for anything better than patches of raspberry bushes covered the hard rock which formed the subsoil of the region. Ten years ago, when the writer first drove through that district, he counted some thirty log houses in about ten miles; deserted garden flowers, now wild in the once dooryard of many of the homes, were still hoarding momentos of families with means who had been induced to settle there by interested officials, until, money all spent, in many cases health wrecked, they had to be aided in their retreat from a promised El Dorado to scatter throughout other parts of this—to them—strange land.

On Wednesday last, about one o'clock p. m., an alarm of fire was sounded and the fire company and citizens promptly turned out. The fire proved to be in a small frame barn situated in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. Cobley, miller, on Front street, and owned by Mr. F. Anderson. Owing to the inflammable nature of the building, it was of course soon enveloped in flames, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to protecting surrounding property, as the burning building was right in the midst of a large number of wooden rookeries. Fortunately there was little or no wind at the time, and no further damage was done beyond the scorching of the side of the barn on the next lot, also the property of Mr. Anderson. The burnt building contained nothing of value except a skiff belonging to Mr. E. F. Parker, which was destroyed. The total loss could not exceed $100. The origin of the fire could not be discovered, but most likely it was caused by children at play.

Rev. Mr. Marsh expected to leave for his new field of labor this (Friday) morning. His post office address will in future be Centreton. Rev. Mr. Stratton did not arrive, as expected, to hold services last Sunday.

The school board have not yet secured a teacher for the fourth department, Miss Connors holding her services higher than the board were willing to give. The secretary has advertised again, and there is talk of closing that room if a teacher is not soon found.

Mr. H. W. Brooks, who is teaching at Maynooth, sends a postcard for a number of THE NEWS-ARGUS which went astray, and expresses his appreciation of our paper in these words: "I would be very much pleased if you could supply me with one of the above date. I value each number next to a letter from home."

A letter from "A resident," on the billiard table question, and one from Mr. John R. Orr, of the Madoc *Review*, in reply to Mr. Boldrick's letter of last week, arrived too late for insertion this week. Under the new mail arrangements nothing can be guaranteed admission that arrives on Thursday, as THE NEWS-ARGUS goes to press that afternoon.

Telegraphic despatches received yesterday morning gave partial details of a serious fire at the village of Hastings, which broke out in a wagon shop about two o'clock a.m. and destroyed thirteen buildings, including both hotels, two drug stores, telegraph office, post office, the wagon shop mentioned, and six other buildings. The particulars as far obtainable are very meagre, but a full report will likely be at hand for next week's issue.

When Rev. Mr. Dowling returned from Uxbridge, the trunk containing the paintings for two of his illustrated lectures went astray, and has not yet been recovered, though the railway authorities are searching for it. Perhaps the dinotherium is hauling the mousosaurus up to Midland City, or the megalosaurus playing hide-and-go-seek with the liberachthodont, or the elephas procus hounding Cyrus till his firmer philosophy gets still worse confounded. Possibly, however, some blundering baggage smasher passed the whole business along the wrong line, and the whole herd are fishing for mudcats in Rice lake. At all events, all the ancients, biped, quadruped and reptile, have escaped.

Letters from Readers.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications are those of the writers—not necessarily of any one else. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

To the Editor of The News-Argus:

SIR—Will Mr. Boldrick be good enough to inform your readers where, and in what manner, I have refused, or neglected, to give "the official and lawful requirements" of the Stirling school board the "consideration they should have" had? Will he also, at the same time, inform us when, and in what way, I have in my dealings with the Stirling, or any other, school board, been influenced by local village jealousies? and when I have neglected to comply with the "official request of trustees when they asked for nothing but what the law empowered" me "to do?" Let him reply, in a definite manner, to these questions, and I will give prompt attention to what he says. Let us, however, have particulars. I have neither the time nor the inclination to carry on a newspaper war without knowing exactly what I am fighting. At present all that I can do is to assert that in making the charges to which I have referred, Mr. Boldrick is guilty of accusing me of a species of conduct which I have never followed, and of imputing to me motives which I have never had. If Mr. Boldrick seriously believes that I have been influenced by "local village jealousies," let him, in your column, give his reasons for his belief, or let him, in an equally public manner, withdraw the charge. Mr. Boldrick has been kind enough to inform your readers that he has "nothing against Mr. Mackintosh, but rather the contrary." When he charges one *against whom he has nothing* with such contemptible motives as he attributes to me, Heaven defend the character of the man against whom he has *something*.

With the dispute between the *North Hastings Review* and Mr. Boldrick I do not intend to meddle. Interference on my part would be impertinent, as both parties are quite competent to defend themselves. Very respectfully yours,

WM. MACKINTOSH.

A burglary was committed at Trenton some time during Tuesday night, and a large quantity of wearing apparel stolen from the shop occupied by Hiram Loveless, merchant tailor.

The preliminary survey of the Central Ontario railway has been completed as far as Eldorado, and only about sixteen miles further has to be surveyed. The work of construction will, it is said, be begun shortly.

A young man named Brown was killed at the hematite mine, near Madoc, on Saturday. He was driving near the mine with his mother, when the steam whistle blew and frightened his horse so that it ran away and threw them to the ground. Mrs. Brown was only slightly injured, but when her son was picked up it was found that his neck was broken and he was dead. Deceased lived in Marmora.

Five Italians employed by the Canada Consolidated gold mining company quit work on the third and left for Belleville. The men were engaged last fall for a year, but as they became dissatisfied with the work, and also with the wages they were receiving, they decided to skip out. Chief of police Sills, of Madoc, reached Belleville in the afternoon and after having a consultation with the dissatisfied workmen they concluded to return to the mines and go to work.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's father, April 26th, by Rev. R. Walker, James M. Townsend, of Thurlow, and Miss Mary J. Reid, of Huntingdon.

DEATHS.

Sidney, 5th inst., John A. Vandervoort, aged 80 years.

Rawdon, April 10th, Elizabeth Tanner, aged 58 years.

Seymour, April 28, the wife of Edwin Hoard, aged 28 years.

STIRLING MARKETS
(Corrected to May 11.)

Wheat, spring	$0 00 to $1 25
Wheat, fall	0 00 to 1 32
Barley	0 75 to 0 00
Rye	0 00 to 0 80
Peas	0 00 to 0 00
Oats	0 00 to 0 50
Clover	0 00 to 5 00
Timothy	0 00 to 5 00
Beans	0 00 to 0 00
Butter	0 00 to 0 20
Eggs	0 14 to 0 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 00 to 0 90

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.
(Corrected to May 10.)

Wheat	$1 25 to $1 32
Flour	6 50 to 7 00
Barley	0 00 to 0 75
Rye	0 80 to 0 80
Peas	0 80 to 0 85
Oats	0 42 to 0 45
Butter,	0 20 to 0 25
Eggs,	0 15 to 0 16
Potatoes, per bag	1 10 to 1 20
Hay	12 00 to 14 00

The Queen---God Bless Her.

Wear Good Clothes on the 24th, and get them at Boldrick's.

Millinery! Millinery! Millinery!

—DROP IN AT—

GILBERT'S

And see the New Arrivals in Millinery, which department is conducted by two experienced milliners, and is kept to the fore in all that is fashionable and tasty.

DRESSMAKING

arried on as a Special Department, in charge of Mrs. Hough and Miss McGee.

DRY GOODS

Ot all kinds. Ashton Prints at 10c., Ducks, Denims, Gambroons, Tickings, Shirtings, etc. Lace Curtains and Lambrequins a specialty.

ome and see see our New Goods, and we will satisfy you. All sold cheap as the cheapest.

New stock of FRESH GROCERIES just in.

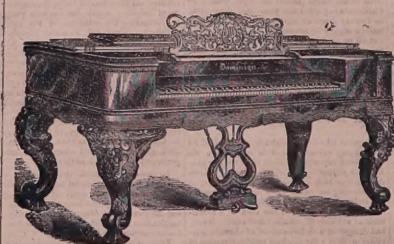
Cash paid for Eggs, and highest price given.

E. J. GILBERT.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

until January next

for 50c.



ORGANS & PIANOS!

The undersigned wishes to announce to the friends and lovers of music that he is now handling the DOMINION ORGANS, which are exceedingly good; being very easily worked, nicely toned, and beautiful in design and workmanship. They are brought to a state of perfection I did not expect to find in any Canadian instrument for some time to come. I can cheerfully recommend and warrant them thoroughly good, after an experience of over thirty years handling reed instruments. Samples on exhibition at my residence. Also second-hand organs for sale cheap, or to rent. Call and see samples, and get prices very low. A good stool with each instrument.

Organs cleaned and tuned.

C. MENDELL, Stirling.

New Goods.

2,500 Rolls Wall Paper and Window Shades.

30 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Full Stock of Felt Hats.

1 Car Fine Salt, 1 Car Bulk Salt.

Cheap for Cash. Call and see.

We continue to sell the BEST TEAS for the LEAST MONEY.

MILNE & CLUTE.

Boots and Shoes Cheap for Cash, at W. S. Martin & Co.'s.

W. H. CALDER

Is now showing the largest and best assorted stock ever brought to Stirling, comprising all the latest novelties in

French, English & American Jewelry.

Call and see for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

Boot & Shoe Maker

Having purchased the stock and business of Mr. H. Finch, the undersigned is prepared to continue the business as heretofore, and will offers with

Promptness & Satisfaction

No manufactures' work kept.

All work done in the Shop, and of the best quality.

None but the best material used, which can be guaranteed, and good workmen employed. Every class of work, from the

Heaviest Stoga down to the finest lady's or child's Slipper.

Repairing receives same attention as new work and neatly executed.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

INDEX

TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS which HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is guaranteed to cure or relieve either in MAN or BEAST.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR

CROUP,	COUGHS,
CRAMPS,	SORE THROAT,
ASTHMA,	COLDS, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR

RHEUMATISM,	NEURALGIA,
CHILBLAINS,	CALLOUS LUMPS
SWELLINGS,	STIFF JOINTS,
GALLS,	FROST BITE.
LAMENESS,	CORNS,
CONTRACTIONS,	BRUISES,
LUMBAGO,	ITCH,
DEAFNESS,	PAIN IN BACK,
SPRAINS,	PAIN in SIDE, &c.

Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE. PRICE 25c.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors
TORONTO, ONT.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

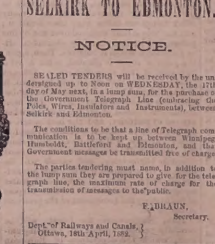
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (consisting of the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of Telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

E. A. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1882.



The Hardware Store!

Water Lime, Cement, Land Plaster.

We have opened out the largest stock of WHIPS in town.

JAS. MILNE & CO.

GO TO

DEMILL & SMITH'S

FOR

Groceries, Provisions, Wall Paper, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Maple Syrup and Pickles by the qt.

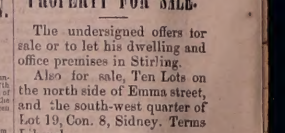
British Warehouse.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let his dwelling and office premises in Stirling.

Also for sale, Ten Lots on the north side of Emma street, and the south-west quarter of Lot 19, Con. 8, Sidney. Terms Liberal.

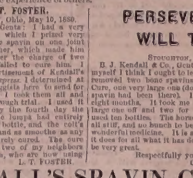
For particulars apply to Mrs. Craige & Bro., Stirling, or G. E. BULL, Belleville.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of Worms in Children or Adults.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!



It cures spavins, splints, curbs, ring bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.

For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying Kendall's Spavin cure, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

TOWNSHIP, Ohio, May 10, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co. Gents: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly. He had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which I paid a good price for, was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the *Chicago Express*. I determined at once to try it. I at once got one druggists here to send for it; they ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that all of my neighbors who have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Respectfully yours, L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL!

BROOMTOWN, Mass., March 16, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one (don't know how long the spavin had been there). I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a great blessing to me, as it does for all what it has done for me. For sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. K. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER,
Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District

ST. ALBANS, VT., Jan. 26, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road again he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him of that lameness, neither can the ringbone be found. Respectfully yours, REV. P. N. GRANGER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Statement Made
UNDER OATH.

To Whom it May Concern.—In the year 1873 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bog-spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely removed the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame nor could I ever see any difference between the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin cure.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of Feb., A. d., 1878.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

On human flesh it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain or lameness, or of short duration, as in case of bruises, frost-bites or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse liniment, but you should remember that a good liniment is good for man, and we know from experience that Kendall's Spavin Cure can be used on a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man.

READ OF ITS EFFECTS ON HUMAN FLESH

DENHAM, P. Q., March 10, 1879.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: About a year ago I fell in the road on some ice and was badly hurt in the right joint, which caused me much suffering. I tried various remedies, but none gave relief, until I tried Kendall's Spavin Cure. I applied it full strength twice a day for about two weeks during last October, and I effected a perfect cure. I have since then been well and free from lameness. It is very valuable for man as well as beast. Yours truly,

CHESTER K. GIBEY.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bone growth or any enlargement it used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety on all seasons of the year. Send address for full illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q., Wholesale Agents.

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.25 per Year—$1.00 in Advance. STIRLING, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882. Volume III—No. 36.

The Stirling News-Argus

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning

At the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Dr. Parker's drug store, by

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

Subscription Price, $1.25 per year.

Those paying in advance will receive the paper at the reduced rate of $1 per year.

Correspondence invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements at

Charge per inch per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Whole column down to half col.	75	40	20c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	5	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches,	9	16	25
Two inches, $10 per year; for shorter periods, $1 per month. One inch, $6 per year; for shorter periods limited to six mos., $4 per year. A column measures twenty-two inches.			

Advertisements may be changed at the option of the advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion 4c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed in neatest and fashionable style, and on short notice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. G. PONTON, BARRISTER, Etc., BELLEVILLE Private funds to loan at six Per Cent., straight loan. No commission.

GEO. A. SKINNER, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR, Stirling, Ont.

BLEECKER & HENDERSON BELLEVILLE, HAVE REMOVED their law offices to Ashley Block, over Canadian Bank of Commerce.

H. E. BLEECKER. H. E. HENDERSON.

F. B. PARKER, CLERK 5TH DIVISION COURT, County of Hastings. Office over H. G. Thurber's store, Stirling.

DAVID FITCHETT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer and Accountant. Marmora, Ont.

CHARLES BUTLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Conveyancer. Office—Front street, Stirling, Ont. All orders attended to promptly. Stirling, Ont.

W. H. BERRY. BARBER. — HAIRDRESSING, Shaving, Shampooing, etc. Cigars, Hair Oils and Perfumery for sale. Razors, Scissors, Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc., ground with care and accuracy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE. Parties interested will please notice that the VILLAGE COUNCIL meets at the Council Room on the First Monday Evening of every month, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.]

A. GLASS, Clerk.

J. R. Irish, L. D. S.,

Office open in Belleville, near the upper bridge, Saturdays and Mondays only. Will be at the Benson House, Stirling, every Thursday from 9 a.m to 6 p.m.

BLACKSMITHING!

R. B. Jones,

having again taken possession of his blacksmith shop in Stirling, is prepared to serve all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. Horseshoeing a specialty. General jobbing promptly attended to. Shop on Front street, opposite Dr. Parker's drug store.

Two Farms for Sale

A Splendid 50-acre Farm, and a 100-acre one, in splendid locality. Terms made to suit buyers. Possession at once.

GEO. A. SKINNER, SOLICITOR, STIRLING.

$25,000

Of Private Funds, to Loan at 8 per cent.

Apply at Law office of

L. U. C. TITUS, Trenton.

JOHN H. COLLINS, Carriage and Waggon-Maker, General Blacksmith, Jobber, etc.

Special attention paid to Jobbing, Repairing, and Horse-shoeing.

Stand—Front street, opposite Faulkner's drug store, Stirling.

JOHN H. COLLINS.

Apothecaries' Hall.

HURRAH FOR

CROQUET!

We have just opened out a fine assortment of Croquet Sets, which will be sold at very low prices.

PARKER & BUTLER.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. James Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female populations.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1, per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. '82

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

LIVER.

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. Those severe suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

1882. Spring. 1882.

CHAS. CRAIGE & BRO.

We are receiving our stock of

Spring Tweeds and Cloths,

And would respectfully ask the general public to examine these, feeling convinced that for variety and style they cannot be excelled, none but the choicest goods having been bought.

The Tailoring Department

Is in charge of Mr. Fred. Ward, and none but skilled hands are engaged. Those favoring us with their orders are assured a perfect fit.

Our stock of

General Dry Goods, Hardware, Bar Iron, Coal, Salt, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Will be found very complete.

Chas. Craige & Bro.

Letters from Readers.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications over those of the writers—not necessarily of any one else. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

MADOC, May 9.

To the Editor of The News-Argus:

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly do me the favor of publishing in the columns of THE NEWS-ARGUS my article in the *North Hastings Review* of two weeks ago anent Stirling school matters, which is hereto annexed, and which called forth such a splendid reply over the signature of James Boldrick in your last issue. I ask this simply that your intelligent readers in Stirling may be permitted to judge of the nature of the "base," "vulgar," "slanderous," "villainous" attack of my "obscure" and "filthy" sheet on Mr. Boldrick, as compared with that gentleman's courteous, modest, and *gentlemanly* reply "to an utter stranger to him." Does that model gentleman know the meanings of the words quoted, which he uses with such freedom? I am convinced not, and that the columns will prove him to be like the Satan in Milton's "Paradise Lost"—so degenerated that he is unable to distinguish good from evil and evil from good; or, in other words, that he imagines all clean things are filthy, and all filthy things are clean. I have only to say that it is not my desire or intention to declare war with the gentlemen composing the Stirling school board outside of my privilege as a public journalist to criticize their public actions at pleasure; but when a mouthing individual of less than even ordinary intelligence and refinement as Mr. Boldrick's letter proves him to be), who happens to occupy the position of school trustee, makes public such a meaningless and bombastic combination of words as the Boldrick resolution, without advancing a shadow of evidence to substantiate the charges other than the crude vaporings of his own egotistic brain, and levelling against an official of this riding, holding the important position that Mr. Mackintosh does, then I would be sadly remiss in my duty to those who might be influenced in the matter if I failed to expose such reprehensible and cowardly actions to the merited contempt of the public. The ill-timed and ill-bred attack of the author of that resolution will injure Mr. Mackintosh's standing in that part of the inspectorate is quite apparent when it is seen that no other member of the board had a word to say in its favor, and I have no doubt but that by this time Mr. Boldrick is heartily ashamed of his "buntiousness" in the matter. In regard to his spiteful but childish allusion to our "obscurity," etc., I will "answer the f—olish one according to his folly" Bir-gh my own columns. Yours, etc.,

J. R. OER.

The Stirling school board, through the bumptiousness of one or two of its members, is in a fair way to make itself a laughing stock for the whole county if these fellows are not promptly set upon. For some time past the board has been endeavoring to run things on the economical plan—"cheap" teachers being the order of the day. In this respect they have had an infinite amount of trouble for some time past regarding their teachers, as well as giving quite as much uneasiness to Mackintosh, the inspector. Since last fall, we learn from the report of a meeting of the board in the last NEWS-ARGUS, they have persisted in retaining the services of a lady teacher who has not the necessary qualification to teach, Mr. Mackintosh very generously extending her certificate on three or four occasions, at his desire to assist them in securing a successor. Finally he rightly refused to do any longer, and then these model educationists by into high dudgeon because he dare interfere with matters. One member, styled the "Obstructionist" of the board, a Mr. Boldrick, has made himself particularly ridiculous in the matter by moving the resolution below, to which, to the credit and dignity of his associates be it said, he could get no seconder. There are Boldricks on nearly every body of this kind, men whose just shallow pated enough to believe that in floggering is to extend the cream of the whole wisdom of the community, but when they see probed it generally turns out that they are more inflated bubbles after all, and we have no doubt that Mr. Boldrick could be reduced to an "small politics" as any of them. We are not making a defence of Mr. Mackintosh's action; but gentleman knows his own business certainly much better than we do, or even Mr. Boldrick or the Stirling school board. His ability to transact the duties pertaining to his important position is well known throughout the county, as well as his character for treating all according with equal justice, and we opine he would not find it necessary to go to Stirling, which is barely second to other places in the inspectorate after all, for recommendations. If, however, the board has discovered anything against the retiring school, let them formulate their charges manfully, or if not, then like Boldrick should be made to apologize. The following is the resolution referred to, which the board very calculated to make Mr. Mackintosh much afraid of the mover, at least, ever being appointed his successor:

Resolved.—That in consideration of the lighthabited and most unreasonable conduct on various occasions in his official capacity of Mr. Mackintosh, superintendent of schools for North Hastings, in such action arrogating to himself a power which is not considered to be fulfilment of his duties, and especially antagonistic to the reasonable and lawful requirements of this board, and as they consider injurious to our schools, be it resolved that this board specially call upon the said Mr. Mackintosh at its first sitting to retrieve him at once, sufficient reasons to be given said council for such action.

To the Editor of The News-Argus.

SIR:—In the *North Hastings Review* of the 11th inst. I observe a long editorial under the heading of "A tried school trustee," in which the writer ridicules the Stirling board of school trustees in connection with a severe criticism upon one of the members thereof. As a member of the board of trustees, and while approving of the action of the inspector in extending an expired certificate rather than allow the school to become closed, I can not silently submit to see the board misrepresented by a compara tive stranger, although an editor, and one who ought to be well posted himself upon any subject upon which he attempts to enlighten the public through the columns of his press. This editor in his wisdom accuses the school board with trying to have a certificate lately extended because the board is "too niggardly to pay a little higher salary for a duly qualified successor." The Stirling school board is now paying salaries satisfactory to the three teachers in the three advanced departments of the school, but after frequently advertising for a teacher for the fourth division at the same salary as is paid for the teacher in the third, it has not yet been able to fill the situation with a certificated teacher, but rather than have the school closed has requested the inspector to recommend the extension of an expired certificate to an old teacher who has given general satisfaction for the last three years. For this action the board is called "niggardly," "childish and untruthful" because the vacancy has not been filled by a teacher recommended by Mr. Mackintosh. Well, that teacher has been heard from, and replies that she is engaged for the last half of the present year, but might take the situation after the 24th of May to the midsummer holidays. The board does not think it judicious to make such a short "engagement" as that last mentioned. Now, for the sake of comparison, let us look into the reports of the inspectors of North and South Hastings to the minister of education, and see what the Stirling school board has been doing in regard to the expenditure in maintaining its schools.

Inspector Mackintosh, in his last report, tabulates the expenditure as follows: The average expenditure per registered pupil throughout the inspectorate, $5.64; per pupil in Stirling village, $13.45; Madoc village, $7.27; Rawdon township, $5.12; Huntingdon, $5.30; Madoc, $4.80; Elzevir, $3.41; Dungannon, etc., $5.95; Tudor et al., $5.23; Marmora, etc., $5.10; Monteagle and Herschel, $5.52; Bangor et al., $5.35; Carlo and Mayo, $2.22. The Stirling school was the only school kept open the full number of days, 222, in North Hastings for the year 1880.

The average price paid for female teachers throughout the inspectorate was $242.14. The average price now paid in Stirling to female teachers is $256.66.

In inspector Johnson's report for South Hastings we find the average expenditure per pupil as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Sidney	$7.40	$6.42
Thurlow	5.90	5.80
Tyendinaga		5.08
Hungerford	4.50	4.62
Trenton	4.47	4.27
Trenton separate school	3.99	4.14
Deseronto	3.75	4.37

From the above mentioned facts and figures we are willing to leave the standing of the Stirling board before the public to be judged upon its merits, and return the words "niggardly," "childish," "untruthful," and "know-alls" to the editor of the *Review*, and hope they will be better placed the next time he attempts their use. Having been a Stirling school trustee for the last quarter of a century, I am satisfied the board, while desiring to act economically with the people's money, is liberal enough to maintain a good and efficient school, and the fact that it has in the past spent more than twice as much per pupil than the average of all the other school boards in the county is sufficient to speak for the character of being the most liberal school board in the county of Hastings.

Yours truly,

G. H. BOULTBE.

STIRLING, May 11.

To the Editor of The News-Argus.

SIR:—In regard to an article referring to a want long needed in the village, viz., that of a billiard table, I, for one, can heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by your correspondent. As stated, it is indeed more than necessary that something of the kind should be established in this place. Nothing could be more desirable if properly carried out than the project referred to. Other towns are supplied with a like necessity. If not for the town's sake, visitors could pass away what might be otherwise a very monotonous time if unaccompanied. Hoping others beside myself will do all in their power to further the interest of the above design, I am yours, etc., A RESIDENT.

NEMO ON SOFT SOAP.

PARABLE THE FOURTH.

Now it came to pass that Nemo, in rummaging about for thistles on a certain day, overturned a barrel and its slimy contents, and in trying to put said vessel to rights, his foot got into the slippery mess, lost their hold and let him down with a splash into the muddle. The more he sprawled to get out the more he couldn't, and the more he tried to keep from getting bedabbled the more he didn't. So he wallowed until the owner of the barrel, hearing his grumblings, came forth armed with the beam of vengeance, exclaiming: "You ould snoopin' baste! Bad luck t' ye. Would nothin' save ye to rob an honest man of his soft soap? and then she gave him sundry lusty whacks whereby she put considerable more soap in to enable him to rise, and get up, and snort, and cough, and stick his hands in air, and bolt for the sweet scented, healthful pond, where the green and tailless rovers gazed upon the sun, and made the summer nights melodious with their deep bass, and whelped and stabled like other monsters in other ponds. And Nemo washed and washed the slips of pasteboard, with their hearts and spades, and in the other the revolver that makes up for lack of success in the game by laying another princely fool to swelter in his blood. And Nemo said: "How appropriate in a land of the free—a red heart to bleed, and a black spade to dig its grave!" And here he saw the mixture of sexes, and passions and gossip and flirtation multiplied by 36, and the locomotive of the period was the portals of pandemonium, and there the demon of the still sat triumphant and shameless, dealing out the accursed with one of his prescriptions, bottled and spiced and drugged damnation, murder, degradation. Here, too, Lord Reason soon overtook him, and stood to explain, and to show there was no relation between the two extremes. But from an ass's standpoint the end was only the commencement of the beginning. And Nemo said: "Soft soap again, my Lord!" The devil up street is *polite* and respectable; the devil in the saloon here is *polisher on* the same principle; in hell he will be *politest*. He's everything to all. My beastly instinct says shun! shun the viper, whether in the egg or in the cold!

As ever, and more so,

NEMO.

EVOLUTIONDALY, May 1.

P. S.—I am travelling, you perceive, and got here some time ago, but my beastly instinct has been so shocked in the history of human reason (*i. e.* asininity) that there's been no time to write. Further, my dear brother Darwin has been entertaining so much in showing me proofs of his brotherhood that you must pardon my long silence. N.

Rawdon Council.

RAWDON, May 1, 1882.

Council met according to adjournment. All the members present except Mr. Williams.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication was read from the Seymour council stating that they had granted the sum of fifteen dollars to be expended on the boundary line between Rawdon and Seymour, providing the Rawdon council granted the same.

Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Bateman, and resolved, That the sum of fifteen dollars be granted in accordance with the above, and that Thos. Walker be appointed to expend the same.

Mr. Cook introduced a by-law to alter the boundaries of S.S. No. 1 and Stirling union.

The by-law was put through its different stages, passed, and numbered 47.

James Montgomery made application for a grant of money to repair a bridge on the second concession, and also for covering for some culverts.

Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Bateman, and resolved, that the road surveyor examine said road and report at the next meeting of the council.

Mr. John Morrow made application for a grant to aid in building a road from the Marmora gravel road east between the 13th and 14th concessions.

Council adjourned for one hour.

On resuming Mr. Bateman moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, and resolved, That the following accounts be paid: Mrs. Burrows, support, $15; Hiram Conley, assessor, $50; Wilmot Vandervoort, assessor, $50.

Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Duncan, and resolved, That the court of revision be held on the 29th day of May last., and that it be published in the following papers, viz.: *Intelligencer, Ontario Chronicle*, and NEWS-ARGUS.

Moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Bateman, That this council adjourn until the first Monday in June. Carried.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REOPENING

—OF—

St. James' Church,

STIRLING.

The above mentioned church will be reopened for divine service on

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882,

By the RT. REV. MONSIGNEUR FARRELLY, assisted by several Priests of the diocese. Grand Mass will be commenced at 10:30 a.m., followed by a sermon by Rev. Father Tackey, of Kingston. A collection will be taken up at the door.

Grand Sacred Concert.

A Grand Sacred Concert will be given in the Church, by St. Michael's choir, of Belleville, in the evening at 7 o'clock, under the direction of Prof Derby. Selections from the great masters will be artistically rendered. An address, in connection with the Concert, will be delivered by one of the clergymen present. Admission 25c.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision for the

VILLAGE OF STIRLING

Will hold its first sitting in the Council Room on the

Monday, June 5th, 1882,

At 10 o'clock a.m., when appeals against the assessment will be heard, in accordance with the statutes. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

ANDREW GLASS, Clerk.

N.B.—A copy of the assessment roll will be at the Clerk's office for inspection by any ratepayer.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON

Will be held in the Town Hall on

Monday, May 29, 1882,

At the hour of Ten o'clock a.m. All parties interested are requested to attend.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

A second hand Covered Buggy, Cutter and Harness, all for $80. Owner gone to Manitoba.

F. B. PARKER.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

FIRECRACKERS!

At JAS. McKEE'S. Fresh supply of Groceries. Pickles by the quart or gallon.

Brantford Agricultural Implements

For sale. Call and see them.

JAS. McKEE.

Where are you Going?

With the crowds that every day are rushing to

I. WILLIAMS & SON'S,

Where you can get the newest and most fashionable

Hat or Bonnet

Cheaper than any other place in Stirling. Two cases new styles in Hats and Bonnets just received.

It will pay you to call and inspect our stock before purchasing.

GILBERT'S.

I have just returned from Toronto, where I have been making personal selections for the

GREAT DISPLAY NEXT WEEK

—OF—

Choice Millinery

Etc., which department will be filled with

Fashionable Bonnets & Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

And everything complete in the Millinery business. Call early, as the stock will be new, and you will have a splendid selection. Fancy and staple DRY GOODS as cheap as ever, Fresh Groceries, a full stock.

E. J. GILBERT.

The Hardware Store!

Barbed Fence Wire, Champion Corn Planter, Fraser's Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Furniture Varnish. Also a large stock of Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Garden Rakes, etc. Cheap for cash.

JAS. MILNE & CO.

The NEWS-ARGUS

until January next

Monday, May 29, 1882,

At the hour of Ten o'clock a.m. All parties interested are requested to attend.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.

THE BOERS.

Sketches of their Character and History.

CONCLUDED.

It is possible that the Boers, while continuing to lament the extinction of their Republic and brooding now over their grievances as "Rebels-against-Britain," might, instead of going to war, have found escape from their hated taxes and scarcely less abhorred English honesty in another general migration towards the interior—had it not been for the terrible experiences of a large colony which had moved first of the Transvaal two years before the annexation.

In 1875 a number of the Transvaal burghers, consisting of some 300 with their families, amounting to 2,000 or 2,000 souls, gathered their trek waggons together to emigrate. They were actuated in this emigration by no spontaneous movement, and apparently began without any preconceived plans of management or settlement. When asked whither they were going, their reply was "northward," to a land where the "fontens" flowed better and the pasture grew richer. They started in north-westward, probably following the route of some of their togt-gangers, who had spied out the land towards the shores of Lake Ngami. The moment they passed the banks of Crocodile river, the borders of their territory, their troubles began. A famine and two years' drought-stricken their cattle commenced to die of thirst. From the same cause sickness came upon them. In their slow, ox-team pace by bullock waggon of 15 or 20 miles a day their provisions ran short. The women and children sought to sustain their life by the on the fruit of a wild bush by the way, and died, finding themselves poisoned. Fever followed the drinking of the muddy brackish water that was occasionally found in some salt pan in the thirsty land. Families and oxen became thinned out so that waggons had to be left behind with all their contents. On the way a council had been held as to what direction they should take. In their perplexity some wanted to go westward, some to continue north, and others counselled the people to return to the hosts they had left. A quarrel ensued and they divided and scattered. A few started to return, many turned towards Damaraland and Ovamboland, and some continued towards Lake Ngami. But most found the cost too dear to try they sought. Instead of some river like the Vaal they found the gray sandy dune whose hollow basin was the only trace of the water that had been running in it; no clumps of the bright green which is so beautiful to the ruminant to gladden their eyes—only the low straggling bush whose strange fruit tempted them to eat,—only to die. "Here," said an elephant hunter who came across one of these parties, "a child is being carried to its grave, there an old man lies dying; here five or six of all sorts are given up as past all hope, there a mother, or perhaps a father, listening and watching the death throbs of an only remaining child; here a few raving for food, there another frightening away the birds of prey from some retired carcase, that he may regale himself on what a wolf would pass in disdain."

Altogether 160 men women and children succumbed to such hardships. After many months one of the parties reached Lake 'Ngami. On their way they had met tribes of natives, and some of the chiefs, such as Khama had even protected and allowed them to hunt in his country, but now when they thought they had come to the land of honey's end they found the chief at 'Ngami harboring an old grudge against their Commandant. Without openly fighting them he made their life so wretched that they could not settle and at last, in scattered convoys, they set out on their return to the Transvaal.

The main body had struck westward through Damaraland to Ovamposland. Damaraland may be described as a vast slope, with a limited range of hills stretching up it, from the west coast and covering about 200,000 square miles, north of the Orange River, to the Northern borders of the Cape Colony. A wide belt along the coast is a dreary waste of sand, but inland beyond this is a country of rich pastoral soil, like the Karoos of the Cape, but with more rain to them to periodic droughts. It is inhabited somewhat sparsely by a race akin in descent to the Bushman, a people whom called the Berg Damaras, are stigmatized "men of dirt" by their contemptuous enemies the Namaquas of the Cape, who also are their southern neighbors. It was towards the northeastern borders of this country that the boers, led no doubt by some of their pioneer traders, now turned.

While the distressed people were trekking over the mirage-wooded mirage-watered roadless land which remained between them and the fertile reality, thinking that when they had reached the new country they could follow their occupations in peace, beyond the contact of Kaffir or English engineers, events were proceeding which showed how quickly their dreams of immunity would have been destroyed. Reports that the emigrants were going to a fertile country, reached the Cape from traders and hunters. It was not long then before reports were brought down from the west coast stating that the Damaras, who were said to hate the boers, feared an invasion from them. While the impression was spread abroad in the Cape Colony that the Damaras were uneasy, and anxious to come under Cape rule, as soon as their annexation was being prepared by the Cape government. On the 12th of March 1878, in the presence of a few residents, the ceremony of hoisting a Union Jack was performed at Walvish Bay, and by that act the boundaries of the Cape colony were extended from the Orange river northwards to the Cunene, and eastward to the Transvaal. This comprised a country of not less than 400,000 square miles, the greater part of which had never been trodden by the foot of a white man.

It was only a few months after this that news of the appearance of the emigrant boers was received at Walvish Bay. The apprehension of a conflict with the yoortrekkers had proved groundless. The people of the Damaras did not actually assist the distressed people they at least did not show any manifestation of hostility. Of the party of worn-out men and 300 emaciated women and children were all that arrived at their first resting place and pitched their tents on the borders of Damaraland and Ovamposland. Besides the suffering from thirst and fever, and the weary trek with their animals, some had died from sheer starvation, some had become mad, while cancerous sores and crippled limbs attested the agonies through which the rest had survived.

A number of the boers still remain in this region but many came down with the relief party, and of these a small band, one hundred strong, returned about the end of 1879 to the Transvaal to find the semblance of their Republic gone, the country under a British administrator, and their property now settled at his birth-place in the Cape Colony, a pensioner of the British government. This seems the most recent, and probably the most remarkable, of all the remantic migrations of the trek-boers

It seems a singular conjuncture of events in view of this strange adventure, that the name moon, by whose light the boers of Krygsdal, under Paul Kruger, planned their recent attack on Potchefstroom witnessed the gunning gathering of Damara chiefs which compelled Mr. Palgrave, the commissioner there, to abandon his post and return to Cape town; that the disturbances which the Damaras were warned would be the result of the expatriation of the boers, have broken out against the English, and that the home of the missionary who was pre-eminent in these warnings was one of the first to be looted and desolated by the natives.

After Sir Bartle Frere left the Transvaal on the conclusion of the Zulu war Paul Kruger was solicited with two others to attempt another personal appeal to the British government, but the mission proved of no avail.

At this juncture Damaraland had not only been annexed and Zululand about to be parcelled out in its historic subdivision of twelve tribes, but Griqualand East and the Transkeian territories intervening between the old Colony and Natal were annexed to the Cape Government, Pondoland being taken under authority by the establishment, of a resident commissioner at the mouth of St. John's River. The subjugation of Sekukuni in the Transvaal and the destruction of Morosi, the Basuto chief, had yet to be put an end to actual war, and all seemed fair for the imposition of the confederation scheme which the people of South Africa were then, it is now evident, unready, if not unwilling to accept. Except the isolated Free State, South Africa was now under the flag of Britain, and extending from Table Mountain to Portuguese territory on the east coast; and that domination, about to be thrust upon the principalities of military rule, was about to be consolidated in such a manner as would have crippled and killed the spirit of the native, had not in those good influences which it has been England's land's mission to introduce and extend in Africa. It was this personality which contributed to the sudden overthrow of the Beaconsfield ministry, leaving a duty requiring for its fulfilment all the moral courage on the part of their successors.

There was but one thing, apparently wanting to ensure the safety of the policy of physical rule which had been set going under the name of confederation, and that was the forcible disarmament of the Basuto and the Boers, the two tribes in which the whole scheme split into fragments. The Basutos, a tribe inhabiting the Switzerland of South Africa, lying between the Orange Free State and Natal, had risen in the space of 40 years, from being the miserable remnant of a people who had been driven to the wild beasts and practised the most horrid form of cannibalism—as the heaps of bones and skulls mouldering in the Kraals can testify—to the tribe of 150,000 thrifty, intelligent industrious people with farms well kept, with workshops and native schools, with a race of young men who flocked to the diamond mines in the Cape Colony, in Natal and even at Livingstonia and other stations in the interior, and returned with their savings to carry by the labors of three or four honest evangelists. The Basutos resisted the disarmament policy, and on the 12th of July 1880, began the outbreak which has now ended in the separation of Basutoland from the Cape altogether. The spread of the war to the Transkeian territories gave great gravity to the situation, and these events it is alleged were the occasion—though not the cause—of the Boer outbreak.

After a brave fight the Boers have now their independence and have driven from the English themselves, a respect which they had never before enjoyed in the world's estimation. And now the colonies and states are entering where would seem political alliance on which a future confederation shall be better founded than on any exotic system that could have been imposed by foreign politicians. E. B. B.

EMINENT PERSONS.

A $25,000 piano, of unparalleled splendor, is the Prince of Wales' wedding present to Leopold.

The toilets of Sarah Bernhardt took the Germans by storm, especially a peacock blue velvet for "La Dame aux Camelias," and an Oriental brocade for "Frou Frou," for which Worth charged $2,400.

Vennor has the rheumatism. We congratulate him upon his new situation. He will be a great help in scenting out a coming storm. All that is now wanted to make his meteorological apparatus complete is a good, healthy, corn crop.

Lord Derby has several stepchildren—the children of his wife by the father of Lord Salisbury—but none of his own. His brother and heir is a steady Tory. They have one sister, Lady Emma Talbot, wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords.

A law court in Rome has tried Mme. Bernhardt, for a contravention of the law—first in having issued more tickets for a representation than the theatre would hold, and next for having, in derogation of precautions against fire, closed the doors for the convenience of her controllers.

Mme. Clotterbuhe Nilsson has announced that she will resume professional life in three years only, after which she will retire. Her engagements in England are to be finally terminated by the Norwich Concerts, and eastward to the Transvaal. This comprised a country of not less than 400,000 square miles, the greater part of which had never been trodden by the foot of a white man.

It was only a few months after this that news of the appearance of the emigrant boers was received at Walwich Bay. The apprehension of a conflict with the yoortrekkers had proved groundless. The people of the Damaras did not actually assist the distressed people they at least did not show any manifestation of hostility. Of the party of worn-out men and 300 emaciated women and children were all that arrived at their first resting place and pitched their tents on the borders of Damaraland and Ovamposland. Besides the suffering from thirst and fever, and the weary trek with their animals, some had died from sheer starvation, some had become mad, while cancerous sores and crippled limbs attested the agonies through which the rest had survived.

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The value of pure shorthorn cattle is still far beyond that of any other breed. At a recent sale in Chicago, the fourth Duchess of Airdrie brought $7,100; the second Marchioness of Kirklivington, $3,225; the ninth Duchess of Hillhurst, $8,500; the tenth Duchess of Hillhurst, $7,100; the eleventh Duchess of Hillhurst, $4,700; the eighth Duke of Hillhurst, $3,025.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FIVE MINUTES' SELECT READING.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items—Concise, Pithy and Pointed.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Stephen, of the Canada Pacific Railway, says the immigration to the North-west from England will be overwhelming this year.

The Thames Navigation Company are going to sell their boats. It is not the belief that they will ever again run on the river.

A number of Italians employed at the Consolidated Gold Mine who were under engagement for a year, have struck work and left.

Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, is of the impression that national interest will be benefitted by the carrying out of the fusion.

Despite the Railway blockade, the Customs and Inland Revenue returns for April at the port of Winnipeg show a most handsome increase over the corresponding period of last year.

The Montreal City Passenger Railway Company are likely to double track. They now before the Local Legislature asking for leave to erect an elevated railway.

William G. Hampton, a resident of Toronto, started a suit in Montreal for $10,000 damages against Messrs. Hooper & Brais, dry goods merchants of this city, for false arrest.

Some of the men at the Halifax sugar refinery struck for an advance of wages. Their demands were not acceded to, and the places of those who left have been filled by others.

The Quebec Government has agreed to guarantee the bonds of the Pontiac and Pacific Railway Company for seven years to the amount of $20,000 per mile, a total of $1,600,000.

A number of farmers' boys from Lord Shaftesbury's training farm at Bexley, in Kent, have arrived in Manitoba, and are being distributed among the farmers in that vicinity.

Zerdowski, a Greek confectioner, who had been in hostage and eventful life in Montreal, and has for given the police trouble, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the recorder for an indecent assault on a little girl.

Contracts will shortly be called for the completion of the harbor works and dredging, and construction of the cross wall from Dalhousiestreet in Lachasse line embankment at Quebec, for which the Dominion government has voted the sum of $375,000.

The incipient feud between the Caughnawaga Indians and French Canadians in Caughnawaga appears to be still in existance as the Indians claim that some of their ancestors stole graveyard ornaments from their cemetery and placed them in the doors of the houses of living Indians.

The cutter end of Col. Sweeney's saloon, at Cedarville, Ont., was blown up by dynamite. An attempt was made to blow up Caldwell's drug store, but the charge failed to explode. Sweeney, his wife and children, sleeping remote from the point of explosion, were thrown to the floor.

UNITED STATES.

Investigations have proved that the infernal machines mailed to Vanderbilt and Field are vastly more destructive than at first supposed.

The steamship Lord Gough arrived at Philadelphia recently from Liverpool with 800 cases of small-pox aboard, 1,100 passengers were vaccinated.

A huge fraud, invalidating the titles to about 12,000 acres in the Fargo, D. T. district, has been discovered. The settlers on the land are the principal sufferers.

A wonderful discovery of copper and silver has been made near Laramie City. The ore is sixty to one hundred per cent copper, with gold and silver in paying quantities. Parties are stampeding to the new field in all directions.

Three masked highwaymen boarded a train on the Sante, Fe Railway on Wednesday night near Las Vegas, N. M., and frightened the passengers to give up $500. They then concealed themselves on the train, robbed a saloon and hotel, and escaped.

GENERAL.

Mr. Gladstone entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales to dinner on Wednesday.

A British soldier has been convicted of man-slaughter for shooting a smuggler of Gibraltar.

At Foxford, county Mayo, a farmer named McCarthy was fired at, but was missed. He then returned the fire, and shot his assailant dead.

Another insurrection has broken out in Servia. The false prophet Mahdi defeated the Egyptian troops and captured the city of Sendar.

Earl Cowper, late Viceroy of Ireland, has returned to England. Before his departure he was presented with an address by the corporation of Dublin.

The probabilities of a three years' truce between Chili and Peru are said to be increasing every day. It is said that the representatives of Chili are sufficiently acceptable to the Peruvians.

John Reynolds has been arrested at Berlin on suspicion of being implicated in the Fenian plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament, as well as in the Hatton Garden robbery, London. He has appealed to the American Legation for protection.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

SAILORS' HOME.—The movement to establish a Sailors' Home in St. John's is making good progress.

TO GO TO THE POLLS.—The *Public Ledger* gives as the reason why the Government did not interdict Sir Hector Langevin's appointment as "Great American and European Short Line Railway" that "it seems desirable that so important a matter should be submitted to the judgment of the country at the polls during the ensuing fall."

PERILS OF THE ICE.—The schooner "Promise" lately set sail for Lisbon, Portugal, with a cargo of three thousand quintals of codfish, but was caught in the ice before getting away from the coast. Her bows were crushed in by the grinding floes, and the crew, from which her danger were observed, bore down to the relief of the unfortunate vessel. They succeeded in the favorable gear and all but five hundred quintals of the cargo. The injured vessel rapidly filled and went to the bottom.

SEAL FISHERY—BETTER THAN EXPECTED.—Up to this morning the most of our steam sealing fleet have arrived from first trip, and, with very few exceptions, all with fairly remunerative trips. The season thus far has turned out much brighter than our gloomy, doubtful, forebodings would have led us to anticipate—though nothing to us poor mortals of this mundane sphere that God's ways are not our ways, and however inscrutable it may appear to us, our fallacious conjecturings, our bemoaning anticipations, have been entirely dissipated by the very encouraging results of the voyage thus far; and as good Christians we ought to be thankful. The following is the list of vessels: Nos. 98, Nimrod, 3,200; Leopard, 7,200; Panther, 10,000; Wolf, 6,000; Hector, 2,200; Arctic, 24,600; Falcon, 7,400; Proteus, 9,000; Walrus, 7,900; Narwhal, 4,500; Resolute, 6,500; Esquimaux, 8,000; Aurora, 8,500; Neptune, 3,500; Thetis, 11,000; Ranger, 8,000; Bear, 300; Eagle, 2,800; Kite, 100; Commodore, 10,000.—*Public Ledger, April 24th.*

RED RIVER FLOODS.

An Unruly Stream—The bad Habit it has Got into of Overflowing its Banks.

In reference to the recent rising of water in the North-west the following accounts of former floods may be of interest, especially to such as have been investing in highpriced lots in that locality:

There have been five more or less extensive inundations of the country surrounding Winnipeg during the past one hundred years, viz.:—In the years 1790, 1809, 1826, 1852 and 1861. As there were no settlers in the country at the first two of these inundations took place, comparatively little damage was done by them, but in 1826 considerable damage was done, as the water was from five to eight feet deep over the present site of Winnipeg. This flood lasted from the middle of May for the greater part of June. Mr. Alexander Ross in his book on the "Rise and progress of the Red River Settlement," speaking of this flood says:—"About the 2nd of May, the day before the ice started, the water rose nine feet perpendicular in twenty-four hours. On the 4th the water overflowed the banks of the river and spread so fast that, almost before the people were aware of the danger, it had reached their dwellings. Terror was depicted upon every countenance, and so level was the country, so rapid the rise of the water, that on the 5th there was scarcely a dwelling-house and sought refuge on higher ground. At this crisis, every description of property became of secondary consideration and was involved in one common wreck, or abandoned in despair. The people had to fly from their houses in such haste, some of them leaving only the clothes they had on their backs. By this time, the country presented the appearance of a vast lake, and the people in the boats had no resource but to break through the roofs of their dwellings and thus save what they could. In this miserable plight inhabitants were collected in groups on any dry spot that remained visible above the waste of water, their houses, barns, cattle, furniture, fencing and every description of property might be seen floating along over the wide extended plain, to the Lake Winnipeg. Not a single family or house or building of any kind was left standing in the colony, It was on the 15th of June that the people met for the first time, drew near the sites of their former habitations."

Of the flood in 1852 Mr. Ross—who was himself an eye-witness—says: "On the 7th of May (1852), the water had risen eight feet above the high water mark of ordinary floods, and covered the banks of the river and began to spread devastation and ruin in the settlement. Boats and canoes were in great requisition for the saving of life and property. Some had to take shelter in the garrets, some on the stages, some here, some there, in little groups on spots higher than the rest, anxiously waiting a boat, a canoe, or some friendly hand to save them from a watery grave. On the 12th half of the settlement was under water which had made a clean sweep of all fencing and loose property on both sides of the river for a distance of 25 miles in length. On the 22nd the water was at its height, and the coincidence is remarkable, as on the same day of the month the water was at its height during the formidable flood, 29 years ago; but it was eighteen inches higher than it has been this year. During eight days before the change, the thermometer ranged from forty-five degrees in the shade, and barns were floating in all directions, like sloops under sail, with dogs, cats and poultry in them. Outhouses, carts, carioles, boxes, cupboards, tables, chairs, beds, and every variety of household furniture drifting along, added to the universal wreck. At its height the water had spread from each side of the river six miles, for a distance of fourteen miles in length. Three thousand five hundred souls abandoned their all and took to the open prairie. The failing of the water allowed many of the people to approach their chesterless houses about the 12th of June. The flood of 1861, although it only reformed the site of the city of Winnipeg and the surrounding country for several miles, yet it did not rise to within two feet of the highest water mark of 1852. Should another flood occur with the water as high as in 1852 or 1860, and while the water was at its height, a strong wind were to blow, it is fearful to contemplate the destruction which would take place in the city of Winnipeg.

A Renowned Brigand.

Pietro Gasparone, the renowned brigand chief, expired the other day on an asylum for the poor near Naples, aged 90. More than half a century ago the inhabitants of his native province conferred the sobriquet of "The Terror of the Abruzzi" upon him. He positively revelled in crime. When a more stringent law put a check to brigandage in consequence of a disappointment in love. At that time he had spent three years as cowherd in the service of a wealthy farmer, of whose only daughter he became enamoured. At the end of that period was Gasparone's dismissal, but revenge which he joined a predatory association, of which he subsequently became President, and persuaded his new comrades to join him in a raid upon his unkind master's house. The success of the first expedition he slew the object of his affections and her father with his own hand, decapitated the latter, and bore the head to be despatched by his associates. Later on, under the Bourbon regime, he succeeded in inspiring the Abruzzi population with such awe that they were induced to connive at perpetual motion; and those who maintain that everything comes to an end, and that the pendulum must swing back, have been degraded and metamorphosed, will be slow to receive the new suggestion.—*London Telegraph.*

Marriages.

A man should marry by all means; yet I am convinced the greater part of marriages are unhappy. And why? I am opinion that I give as coming from myself, and not that of a very excellent, agreeable and sensible lady, who married the man of her choice, and has not encountered decidedly any extraordinary misfortune, as loss of health, riches, children, etc. She told me this summer that she had been in no great reason to doubt her sincerity. For all this I am convinced a man cannot be truly happy without a wife. It is the greatest of all things we live in. A tendency so natural as that of the union of the sexes ought to lead only to the most harmonious results; yet the reverse is the fact. There must be, then, something radically wrong in the constitution of society; the times are out of joint. If it strange that we never have the right choice is exercised by those even who marry according to what is thought their own inclinations. Is there no deception with the two sexes play off upon each other bring as many ill-sorted couples into the bonds of Hymen as ever could be done by the arbitrary pairings of a legal matrimonial agency? Many a man thinks he marries by choice who only marries by accident: in this respect the chance of a flirting eye or the tremor of a ruby lip.

Neglected wives, let me give you a point: Excuse yourselves in a dainty wrapper, and leave it open six inches at the bottom, so you can show your feet. Put on a pretty, low-cut slipper, and spend more time upon the stockings you wear than you do upon the ribands in your hair.

"Show those same feet unostentatiously, in fact, handfully, on the floor of the house; keep them before his eyes; dress yourself so on every opportunity, and keep it up, and then, make up words, no other woman can ever touch his fickle heart.

When pots like Swinburne, Tennyson, and Oscar Wilde sing about kissing the dainty, soft white feet of their women they love, they betray their sex. Men do like pretty feet and legs, and will to the end of the world."

"Pa," said a child, thirsting for knowledge, "they say that beavers are the most industrious of animals. What do they make?" "Beaver hats, my child—beaver hats," replied the father.

GOSSIP FROM AFAR.

Newsy Notes of Interest for Everybody From all Parts of the Globe.

There is every probability that the company running steamboats on the Rhine will shortly attempt to light both shores of the river ahead by means of the electric light for the benefit of night scers travelling at night.

The ring of detached forts around Strasburg, the construction of which has cost many millions of marks, is now all but completed. There are eleven in all, and they enclose, besides the city, five suburbs and 16 villages.

The new Himalayan railway in India is nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, and is fifty miles long. It presents the unusual character in its construction of mounting gradients of one in twenty-one, and comes round curves of seventy feet radius.

The suit of the corporation of Marseilles against the Empress Eugenie, to compel her to relinquish possession of the imperial chateau presented to the late Emperor by the municipality, but subsequently sold by the mayor, now belongs to the town, opened the other day.

The engineer of a train on the Cheshire Railroad, in Massachusetts, was accustomed on turning a curve to see the track end suddenly at the base of a great rock. A quick pull at the lever had always averted a disaster. A solid section of a hill had rolled down, making an obstruction which will require a week's work to remove. In the meantime the rails are laid round it.

The British Indian budget estimates the opium revenue for the fiscal year at $15,250,000. This is 2½ millions less than the average. Sir John Lawrence Minister, Mr. Colvin Barnag, says that the surrender of the opium revenue at the present time would lead to financial ruin of India, and Lord Ripon, the Viceroy, declared that he for one would be no party to such a sacrifice as the Opium Laws Commission implied.

A writer in *Land and Water* describes an attempt, made in 1870 on a grand scale at the instance of the Khedive, to plant mulberry trees in Egypt with a view to the creation of a great silk culture in Egypt. Everything favored it, but after a few years the trees were left to grow wild, neglected and destroyed. "No matter," says the writer, "what it is that the Turk builds or plants, he never looks to the ideas or sensibilities of others."

The naval manœuvres in Germany this year will, says the *Cologne Gazette*, include new experiments with the blockships recently constructed, and also with an American, who has large foundries for making the cannons near Berlin and Paris. The German fleet will be mounted with 278 of them, 258 of which have been acquitted within the last two years. Experiments are also to be made with the employment of the electric light in the case of night attacks on torpedo boats.

QUEEN VICTORIA is going to make a state visit to Epping Forest. By the exertions of a few public spirited men and the corporation of London this beautiful tract of 6,000 acres, within half an hour of the metropolis, has been rescued from the filching and encroaching landlords in its vicinage, and secured forever as a playground for the people of London, whose tolling East End population can now get to it by rail in half an hour for a few cents. It is full of green glades and fine timbers.

The question of an electric railway for Berlin is being considered. The railway would run from the west to the east of the city, and would establish direct communication with the metropolitan railway. It is to be constructed and supervised by experts on high columns. The trains are to lower themselves on arriving at each station to the level of the streets, where passengers are to get and enter, and will then again be elevated to the level of the line overhead, all this being accomplished by power supplied by electricity.

The Government method prescribed for cleaning brass, and in use at all the United States arsenals, is claimed to be the best in the world. The plan is to make a paste of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed into the pail of water, and finally into the sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash or soda in warm water; this cuts the grease, so that the acid has free power to act.

DARWIN lived nearly all his life and finally died at a beautiful estate at Down, one of the prettiest regions in Kent. His wife survives him, and also five sons and two daughters. His eldest son William is a banker at Southampton; George took high honors at Cambridge, and is now a fellow of Trinity; Frank, who, like his father, is a botanist of high rank, has been long secretary and assistant in many experiments; Leonard is an officer of artillery and distinguished himself as one of the scientific corps sent to observe the transit of Venus; Horace is a mathematician. The remains of the great scientist were deposited on Wednesday in Westminster Abbey, among the ashes of the great men of the nation.

Stockings.

"Next time you visit a bathing resort," says a lady contributor of *The Sun From Chronicle*, "look at the dozens of different limbs splashing around, and you will realize that to properly study the stocking question you should begin at a watering-place.

"When Miss Slimshanks goes in bathing she wears ringed stockings. This is not because she is a belle, but because those kinds make her legs look larger.

"Longitudinal stripes, on the contrary, are the special property of women of 40, who are fair, and fat; and streaked and speckled hose are generally worn by those who do not understand the real power of a pretty leg.

"The girl with a real pretty limb encases it in a plain tint—flesh, rose, or light blue. That shows the full contour and outline against the water background.

"The same rule that applies to bathing costumes and costumes applies to every-day life. For this reason a girl, when she bathes, dresses her leg for show. So she does in ordinary every-day life. The only difference is that she does not show it off, and in the other she don't. But accidents will happen, and most women like being prepared for them.

"A girl who wears black stockings is either decidedly wicked or so old that she knows her legs are not of interest to an observing public.

"Plain white are the most seductive. A glimpse of a dainty black boot capped by a few inches of white ringing vainly and amid mysterious and rustling masses of whitest skirting more enthralls men than the appearance of a flirting eye or the tremor of a ruby lip.

"Neglected wives, let me give you a point: Excuse yourselves in a dainty wrapper, and leave it open six inches at the bottom, so you can show your feet. Put on a pretty, low-cut slipper, and spend more time upon the stockings you wear than you do upon the ribands in your hair.

"Show those same feet unostentatiously, in fact, handfully, on the floor of the house; keep them before his eyes; dress yourself so on every opportunity, and keep it up, and then, make up words, no other woman can ever touch his fickle heart.

"When pots like Swinburne, Tennyson, and Oscar Wilde sing about kissing the dainty, soft white feet of their women they love, they betray their sex. Men do like pretty feet and legs, and will to the end of the world."

Sensible Ladies.

Where are they to be found? Our mothers have often assured us the class have disappeared from society altogether. By a process in which the principle of natural selection is reversed the survival of the fittest —or rather those who in the opinion of our ancestors are most worthy to survive—is burlesqued by the luxuriant growth of the class who are content to wear the most frivolous and least worthy to hold sway. If we express ed the extreme views of the social paternity now prevalent on the subject, we would say that "not fit to live at all." The word "fit" has a fitness for the subject which we had not designed in the mood of the pruster to raise a fitful smile; for the fitting of the lady's garments raises the question with which we set out. We may as well confess at the outset that we do not accuse the young ladies of this day of any greater frivolities than probably afflicted our mothers in the earlier years. On the contrary, we wish to say that in the matter of taste the present young ladies of 1882 are vastly more critical in their dress than those of 1875. It is now no longer considered by any but the most unsophisticated to think that there is anything to be gained by cultivating the outlines of a spider. The laws of health are now better understood, and people acknowledge the merciless pressure of the old fashioned "stays" to be the source of those diseases of the liver and other vital organs which have peculiarly afflicted them; and what is more, sensible men have learned to hold in light esteem those badges of inferior sake of a false idea of taste torture themselves out of the true form of consideration. We are not prepared to see a self-acquired deformity transmitted to the frame of a weak and constitutionally defective child. We do not see the way our generation of young ladies are better than their predecessors, and yet everybody but the most vain, of the gentle sex must admit that there is a great deal further reform in the matter of lacing. But while corsets that are stiffened with cords instead of bones are few and far between, there is many hope that all reasonable—and many of the unreasonable—ladies will go on in their return to the simple life. The first sign manifestly given them by nature. But there is the question of tight boots—those highheeled implements of torture the equal of which even the Spanish Inquisition never failed to devise against the submissive limb. Some hen-pecked shoemaker in a moment of Satanic subversion must have set the idea of high and narrow heel, and lo the whole of womanhood suffers for the sins of one. He knew the foot encased in a high heel and narrow heel would press forward upon every suffering toe, and that corns would be produced literally to the order of his heinous by the bushel, so say nothing of the occasional wrench which the builders of a bad sidewalk would conspire with him to inflict. And how many more victims to the shoe there who when the night brings its temporary release from the pedal agonies of the day, do not, sit in their stockinged pitifully protesting ten callous knobs of various dimensions and sighing in the words of Hamlet: "O that this too too solid flesh would melt!" Yet the thoughtful sensible girl with high-heeled shoe not likely to enjoy the fruits of his diabolery for many seasons to come!

STAGE SETTINGS.

Maurice Barrymore will support Modjaska next season.

Edwin Booth and the Vokes leave for England on the 31st.

Joe Jefferson is at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, this week.

They have a flourishing Philharmonic Society way out in Natal.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin will spend the summer in Australia.

Robson & Crane have given Dion Boucicault $9,000 for "Forbidden Fruit."

M. B. Curtis is said to have coined $60,000 by "Sam'l of Posen," in New York.

Joe Murphy and the "Kerry Gow" still please the people—and draw the money.

It is quite possible that Barry Sullivan will pay a visit to this side of the water next season.

J. T. Raymond's season has been highly successful. In his thirty-five weeks tour he cleared $40,000.

Buffalo Bill is now running his business on temperance principles, and will drink nothing stronger than cider.

Hazel Kirke has been so successful at the Thalia German theatre, New York, that it is to be presented at Berlin next season.

Miss Carrie Turner, who made a favorable impression when playing with Rossi, has been engaged by the Madison Square theatre

The New York Standard theatre will open in September with Gilbert and Sullivan's new operetta. Carl Rosa, the Princess, if it is finished in time. Mr. Sullivan is engaged on the music of the second act.

"Uncle Al" Holman, as he was familiarly called, for many years treasurer of the Holman Opera Co., died at Louisville on May 9. A kindly, genial, good-natured man, he will be regretted by many to whom he had endeared himself.

Some Size

of the popularity of "Patience" may be obtained from the following statement of D'Oyley Carte: "This opera has been played under my management 304 times in London, about 500 times in the English provinces with two companies, 166 times in New York and 90 times in other cities of the United States. Thus about 755 authorized performances have been given, which afforded employment and a living to many hundreds of persons. I have not my exact figures by me, but I am not over-estimating when I say that over £60,000 has been paid to witness the performances, and that $600,000 have been received for admission money."

Handling Horses.

Men differ greatly in the amount of work they can get out of a team of horses, and the same horses will work as well as the drivers. Some will fret and sweat and worry, and only drawing an empty waggon, while others will start on the same horses before a heavy load and not a word said. The only difference is more easily seen than described. Kindness in manner and tone of voice go a great way to-wards making a horse draw easily. The owner's handling of the reins is very frequently far different from that of the hired man. We have known horses kept poor in flesh by an almost incessant worrying of the bridle, lacing bars, an inhuman jerking upon the bits, or a frequent and injudicious use of the whip. Boys are sadly given to these abuse strictures. Many teams have had their usefulness impaired by a disregard of the feelings of the animals. A horse is a very well fed horse, only, that does the most work. He is worth the best condition; he must also have a kind attendance if a flirting eye or the tremor of a ruby lip.

The Use of Lime.

A fertile soil contains considerable organic matter, which in decomposing yields food for the growing plants. The first effect of this decomposition is so slow that an insufficient supply of food is rendered fit for the crop, lime will check vegetable decay and add to the supply of available food. But lime alone it is seldom needed directly as food because very few soils are devoid of considerable lime, but its corresponding power changes other soil ingredients to forms in which they can enter the roots of the plants. Lime may then be considered a stimulant, and unless there is organic matter in the soil for it to act upon, there is seldom any use of applying it. It may even exhaust a soil too rapidly of its organic matter. Lime should be applied soon after burning, while still caustic, and intimately mixed with the soil. Ground, unburned lime-stone is of little value, except perhaps on some few soils that chance to be without any lime, and such soils are rare.

Sweet Sixteen.

She was in a palace car munching caramels and laughing as only a girl can, you know, with her sweet face all dimples, that played bo-peep with each other and the very mischief with me, woman that I am.

There were two of the witches, but the other one seemed a shade demure; had, I suspect, been uncertain of all passions under the blessed sun, a lover, who probably had not written to her for the long eighty-four twenty-four hours, since the fit of a shadow across the sunshine of her joy.

How rosy and beautiful they looked, dipping slender finger and thumb into a bag of sugar plums—not a bit sweeter than they—and laughing at their own capricious fancies as if life held nothing graver; and I just wanted to hug both of them, anyway.

My slumbering fancy was meanwhile, half slipped off from one rounded shoulder, full of cunningest dimples, no doubt; her hat of many yokes and plumes, and that one mysteries, among which angels would fear to tread, bobbed and nodded tantalizingly as top of many-colored bangs, while the blue eyes fairly danced, so brim full of fun were they.

How I shuddered to think of the unlovely possibilities hidden away among the shadows of the years—the cruel, cruel years! They would come, I knew, when she was wearing her brown sacque circumspectly on her dimpled shoulders; her fluffy hair, of the color of gold that made the June sunrains down on the tassels of corn, subdued now of band or braid, drawn back in prosperous primness; the ridiculousness in investing ten cents in whalebone and bone, and munching, regardless, in a car of solemn sinecure; and, worse than all, the suppressed groans of weary husbands, worn from the wreck of matter, anything remains to smile at.

Then the longing of soul for new bonnets and things; the hankering after kindred spirits and antique soup bowls; the refuge of disappointment in the atonement of washdays and church socials; the broken friendships and shattered painted china teacups; the planning of 365 dinners for so many breakfast and noon tea, noon tea, year after year, all the way through; the careless morning wrappee and general slipshoddiness; the neglected and the unopened piano and muchread novel, the gossip, the shrugs and the rest. So I said to myself, and then looked at the little one might hear—to her of the dimples and mischief-lurking blue eyes, laugh on, my rosy unknown, for my soul loves and sweeter music under the blue arch that is said to shut Heaven from our upward gaze; munch caramel and keep your heart's content, though the world from its very heart has room enough to draw down the corners of your kissable mouth into forlorn little puckers, when the caramel would shall pass, and hurt, and grieve you, time enough to hush the ring of your merry laughter when the friendly winter shall pelt you with snow-balls," instead of the pink and white roses the spring time tosses you to-day.

If only fairies would protect her from protective clutch from your young life; if flattery with its treacherous train would pass by you the other side, if only they would!

Better that they should pass, and you go softly out some still morrow, in search of the shore from whose blossoming borders no leaf or flower ever drifts by rail in half an hour for a few cents. It is full of green glades and fine timbers.

The Sun's Fuel.

What keeps the majestic ball hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicists and astronomers, and various have been the theories. The sun alone only by mere combustion of its own materials, a calculation is that its fire would not last five thousand years. It is very kind of Dr. Siemens to come forward with an entirely new theory, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their present calculations, and that the sun will not schemed on the poor footing of a German stove or a suburban gas company. The learned ironmaster and physicist believes that the sun and the whole planetary illuminating and warming our world and the family of sister planets for an indefinite, but also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed into the pail of water, and finally into the sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash or soda in warm water; this cuts the grease, so that the acid has free power to act.

DARWIN lived nearly all his life and finally died at a beautiful estate at Down, one of the prettiest regions in Kent. His wife survives him, and also five sons and two daughters. His eldest son William is a banker at Southampton; George took high honors at Cambridge, and is now a fellow of Trinity; Frank, who,

INTERESTING ITEMS

A Swiss experimenter is reported to have manufactured artificial mother of pearl which cannot be distinguished from the genuine.

Two females of two men lynched for outstealing at Pueblo, Col., have sued the county for $50,000, on the ground that the men were not properly protected by the sheriff.

An innocent couple at Wabash, Ind., went to the Postmaster to be married. Their relief was innocent, too, thought he had authority in the premises, and performed the ceremony all in good faith. The next day came enlightenment and confusion.

A London paper states that when the Jubilee Hall in the Victoria Embankment was first installed the charge was asked for a lamp per hour; but, with the progress of experience, the price has been reduced to about the same as that paid for gas.

A Bengal version of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is about to be published in Calcutta, with a dedication, by permission, to the Governor-General, Mr. Gopal Chandarn, Mukherjea, who has already won a considerable literary reputation by his work entitled "Victoria Rajasya," or history of the imperial assemblage at Delhi.

The Castle of Chillon has another mysterious prisoner. Bonivard, however, is a lady "forty years old, said to be a Russian," and her offence is that she tried to shoot a German from Blagdenburg at sunset on the terrace in front of his hotel at Ouchon. She seems to have done so under a misapprehension. She thought he was a Nihilist.

ALL efforts have failed to identify a murderer at Bucyrus, Ohio. He calls himself John Smith, and says that is the name long enough name to take to the scaffold. He wantonly killed a marshal, who was trying to arrest him for drunkenness, and he is now under sentence of death. His only purpose now is to die without being discovered by his relatives and friends.

Scotland can ill afford to lose any more trees at present, says the London *Truth*, for several places have been well nigh devastated by last winter's gales. At Lyninghum and Dunrod the destruction has been prodigious, and at Luse, Sir James Colquhoun's place on the shores of Loch Lomond, some 6,000 trees, principally 200 years old, have been blown down in Queen Victoria's forest of Ballochbuie. The havoc produced in Mar Forest is almost incredible, especially on the north side of the Dee, where the oldest trees were, and there has been a heavy fall in Invercauld Forest.

M. Aristides Ambrose Damalas, Sarah Bernhardt's husband, is the son of Mr. Damalas, who was formerly Mayor of Syra, a post which he renounced after the Greek revolution in 1863. Mr. Damalas, senior, left $60,000 to each of his four children. M. Aristides Damalas did not practice any profession, but had a strong inclination for the stage, and much frequented the company of actors and actresses. Four years ago, when war between Greece and Turkey seemed imminent, he left the service in the Greek cavalry, but soon left it and obtained a post as Chancellor at the Greek Consulate at Moscow. This too, he soon gave up, and returned to Paris, where he squandered the last of his fortune. He took a few lessons from Delauney, and entered Sarah Bernhardt's company. As regards the great fortune he is reported to expect, his mother is wealthy, but she is only 54 years of age, and is not likely to part with anything in her lifetime.

Strawberries.—When to Plant.

The above question is often asked, and its answer must depend upon circumstances. One fact about the strawberry plant should be known, and this will enable each one to decide for himself. The plants that are sent out by nurserymen are those that were formed last season by the runners or young plants taking root in the soil of the bed. If these are taken up in the usual way and planted in a new bed—it may be after the lapse of several days—they receive a check, and never get established and become sufficiently strong to bear a crop. If these plants are set this spring they will bear a crop next spring; if such plants are set next autumn they will require all of next season to grow in, and while they may produce here and there a few berries, they will give no real crop until the following year. Growers of fruit for market set a share of their plants in the fall because they know that, as a rule, the ground is in excellent condition. If the plants are made to strike root in pots, these in early autumn may be planted in beds without any disturbance of their roots and will bear a crop next spring. Such plants are more expensive than others, and if a crop is wanted next spring, it is better to set out the plants now. Making the rows two feet apart, and setting the plants one foot apart in the row, as a general rule, is best, but the romay be reasons for changing these figures apart, as where land is plenty, and the horse cultivator is to be used.

Thrifty Actors.

Actors in our day are not only better paid than as any other time in dramatic history, but are more thrifty, and many of them wealthy. Booth, notwithstanding his late financial reverses, had accumulated a fortune, and being economical and sagacious, bids fair to be very rich. Mr. Wallack looks carefully after his securities, and is a shrewd man in that respect. Mr. Jefferson was always careful and successful in the management of his finances. Besides his fine residence at Hohokus, New Jersey, he has a large plantation on the Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, which is managed by one of his sons. Mr. Florence is also a thrifty man, and has long been known in financial as well as theatrical circles as a holder of government bonds. Mr. Bouciault also has respectable investments in government bonds and good dividend-paying stocks. John McCullough makes a great deal of money, and has become a regular investor. Edwin Adams, Mary Anderson, and Maggie Mitchell are rich, as are Patti, Nilsson, and Gerster. Some of the stock actors, among them Lotta Gilbert, James Lewis, William Davidge, are also quite well off.

A Good Suggestion.

The *Avalanche*, of Memphis, Tenn., contains a suggestion, made by a resident of that city, which is well worthy of attention. He would have in every stateroom on a steamer an electric bell connected with both the pilot house and the clerk's office, in case of threatened disaster the prompt awakening of all the passengers might save many lives. As the *Avalanche* says, the sudden alarm be roused all the sleeping passengers at once on the first discovery that the steamer is on fire would give the passengers a chance for their lives, while the delay caused by the dangerous delay when a messenger undertakes to awaken the sleepers by knocking on the cabin doors, and there is the risk of the messenger looking out for his own safety instead of the safety of the passengers. People who travel are canvassing their chances to escape in case of fire, and it would be well for owners of steamers to provide all measures within their power to secure safety for their passengers. The same precautionary plan of simultaneously and suddenly awakening the sleeping guests of a hotel could also save precious time in case of fire.

There is a wonderful spell of quietness over the land market just now. Speculators in North-west lands are overclouded, many of the sublimated have come to the goal of their hopes, and the undecided are still more undecided, while the spring work in rural districts is coming on and claiming immediate attention. The probability is that there will be a lull in the exodus from Ontario, and that a chance will be given to the English settlers who are now flocking in.

Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, formerly chief justice at Bombay, is dead.

THE SEA.

She was rich and of high degree:
A poor and unknown artist he.
"Paint me," she said, "a view of the sea."

So he painted the ocean as it looked the day
That Aphrodite arose from its spray;
And as back to the ocean she turned on its face
The white
Immortal loveliness dimpled and
What a hasty, stupid picture," said she.
"I don't believe he ever saw the sea.

Then he painted a rocking, tossing sea,
Storming, with flowers and sedge and shells
Wild cries, and writhing tongues of foam
A towering, mighty fantasy rock
In its sides, above those tempting crests,
Like thronging sea birds built their nests.
"What a disagreeable daub," said she;
"Why, I ain't anything like the sea!

Then he painted a stretch of hot, brown sand,
With a big hotel on either hand,
Unbuilded, public on the beach
Not a sign of the water to be seen,
Except one little faint streak of green.
What a perfectly exquisite picture!" said she;
"It's the very image of the sea!"

THE QUEEN'S INCOME

Royal Revenue which Victoria Derives from Various Sources.

The allowance of 60,000 a year for the privy purse is the carrying out of a compact between the government with which a generation treats its sovereign. Every want of the sovereign is already provided for. She has a house free, by law, for her pride, food and wine provided in abundance, servants all paid, 13,000 a year set aside for her dispensations in charity, and a small balance of over 8,000 a year left for contingencies.

It will not appear clear to the ordinary mind what channels of expenditure the Queen finds for this 60,000 allotted for the privy purse, nor would it in some circumstances be any business of the ordinary man to trouble itself with the problem. But the question is thrust upon the public by the repeated applications for supplies made on account of the royal family's poverty. As Mr. Fox, neither whose statemanship nor whose loyalty can be doubted in question, has put it, "the question is, Is the civil list [which includes the purposes of fully maintaining and supporting the children of the crown?"

We have seen that every possible want of the household is liberally provided for, with a trifling sum left in supplement of 60,000 for the privy purse. In what way, then, means represents the private income of the sovereign, and of whose children a fresh demand is now made on the tax-payer, during the accession of her Majesty the civil list was arranged on the basis described. There was added as a sort of bonus the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. This, of course, is a national estate, the property of the people. But, with a generosity not often shown elsewhere, *as far as I know*, called in question, it was bestowed upon the Queen for her private uses and benefit. Since its appropriation the revenues of the estate have more than doubled. I have not at hand the figures of 1837 but ten years later, in 1847, the net revenue of the Duchy were 29,000. In 1878 they had reached 60,000; and Dec. 31, 1880, the last date on which the accounts were published, the net receipts from this source had risen to 67,278, all of which the Queen for her private use. In addition to these items, there is a capital sum of a quarter of a million sterling, just thirty years ago, a person named Neild bequeathed to the Queen for her personal use.

If from these data we attempt to ascertain the means at the disposal of the royal family for family objects, we reach this conclusion: Civil list 60,000; Duchy of Lancaster, 78,000; interest on 250,000 at 3 per cent. the Neild bequest, 7,500. This gives a total of 145,000 a year, for the spending of which ancient usage ought fails to discover any possibility on the part of a lady living in the manner adopted by the Queen.

In endeavoring to answer the question put by Mr. Fox, it is careful to eliminate anything in the form of conjecture, and to confine items from which this total of the Queen's personal and private income is derived are those which are published in parliamentary or in official documents. The 60,000 from the privy purse is the most familiar sum. Every one knows, and others, who from their point of duty very properly endeavor to minimize facts, are accustomed to keep this figure in the forefront, as if it were the only payment for the public service of the Queen. I quote the figures of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster from the balance-sheet for 1880, the authority of the right honorable gentleman the chancellor of the Duchy. As for the Neild bequest, the will of that eccentric legatee was proved in Chester's ecclesiastical court, and after Majesty's privy purse and other executors, on Oct. 24, 1852, and the estate was sworn under 250,000.

But it would be an insult to common sense to suppose that those items compose the full tale of the private income of the Queen. It is notorious that the amount allotted by parliament in 1837 for the maintenance of the royal household cannot be spent in the circumstances of the semi-retirement in which it has pleased the Queen to live. Her private needs be, year after year, great savings in the various departments, for which, as we have seen, a provision is made, with the object of appropriating them to other accounts. This has been going on for twenty years, and within that period the accumulated savings of the privy purse must have reached enormous proportions.

It would be idle to indulge in wild guesses as to what the Queen's income may be when we add the interest of accumulated savings to her ordinary sources. Figures are supplied that indicate the true state of affairs, and anyone accustomed to the miracles of compound interest may form his own estimate. I am content to take as my basis the 145,000 which her Majesty now receives over and above all possible and conceivable charges for household expenses, and submit that, with this in view, we must see her Mr. Fox's question in the affirmative.

By a happy coincidence, the sum available for appropriation in this natural manner would very nearly meet the exigencies of the case. The Princess Royal draws 8,000 a year; the Princess Louise, a similar sum, and between them 50,000; the Duke of Edinburg, 25,000; the Duke of Connaught, 25,000; Princess Helena, 6,000; Princess Louise, a similar sum, and Prince Leopold, 15,000. These make a total of 135,000 per year. If it were proposed to add to Prince Leopold's 15,000 an additional 10,000, which would bring the total demand upon the head of the family to 145,000—a sum so small in the case of the Queen as not to be a difficulty in amicably adjusting the small balance in a family council. It will be seen that such an arrangement would in no case inconmode her majesty. She could still have 325,000 a year to spend, putting entirely out of account any interest from accumulated savings.

This is, however, an off-hand arrangement which it does not come within reasonable probability to suppose that it is likely to be seriously discussed. It would be said that it is none of our business, and that we have no more right to pry into the family arrangements of Queen Victoria than with those of our next door neighbor. This reply then, the chief source of it to the Comptroller for inspection a wholly chaotic collection of 7,434 volumes and more than 200,000 accounts and other documents. It is further shown that within the last ten years the Russian Admiralty, under the Grand Duke Constantine, had expended 75,000,000 on the construction of new vessels; whereas the British Government in the same period has similarly expended about two thirds more than with ten times greater results. The chapter on railways likewise relates a shocking tale of theft and corruption.

Smithy.

The following marriage announcement appeared in a Long Island paper recently:
"Smith—Smith—At Smithtown Branch, L. W. Smith to Hattie Smith, of Smithtown."
—*Hartford Post*

Yellow flowers trim dark green and black straw bonnets

SMILES FOR THE GIRLS

Natural History of Barbers.

The barber, children, is of an extinct species. The hair-dresser and tonsorial artist of the present day are supposed, however, to be descendants of the barber in direct line.

The barber is a treacherous creature He is never to be depended upon. He has been known to cut his best friends.

He is remarkably sharp in a business transaction and he will shave you if you give him a chance. In fact, shaving may be said to be his business

The barber is a strapping fellow, and is ever ready to razor you. I have frequently seen him take a man by the nose without the least provocation.

He always wants his hone busy, and is always ready for a brush

He has his shop-companions, to be sure, and is said to stir up *your* dandruff; but he has a very smooth tongue, and knows how lay on the lather.

He is generally honest in his judgments, and sincere in pooh-poohing shams and delusions; but at the same time he is given to a great deal of sham-pooin

I can't say that he was ever charged with murder, but thousands of people dye in his shop yearly.

Sometimes the barber was a surgeon also, and used to be paid for bleeding his customers. Nowadays he draws blood without extra charge.

The barber soon a great many affecting scenes. There is a good deal of parting go on in the barber's shop.

The barber seldom ever nails when shingling, though he may use them when he comes to tar and feather.

The barber is a very secretive fellow. You will find locks everywhere about his place.

He has little recreation. Curling is his chief amusement.

He always stands well in his profession. You will generally find him at the head.

He never makes game of his work, unless hair-dressing may be considered a rare bit of pleasantry.

The barber has to stand a great deal from his customers. He does not care, however, how much they display their wit in his establishment, and the more chin they give him the better he likes it.

The barber's wife goes shopping, just like other women, though she ought to be able to get her outcast her husband's establishment. She probably prefers to whisker round elsewhere.

Though the barber may have no children to receive his inheritance, there are always heirs apparent to his shop.

The barber's motto is: "Soap on, soap over."

There are many more things I might tell you of the barber, but he is a great conversationalist and amply able to speak for himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

Sarah Bernhardt's Fascinations.

The marriage of Sarah Bernhardt has created a sensation. I know, says a correspondent, scores of women who are members of here in New York who, I suppose, have been guessing their teeth and tossing their pillows. faithful to *Jean Angelo*, the *jeune premier* of her troupe who was also her male stage lover, but of whom she was really quite fond—unfaithful, and so soon! Angelo, who was a handsome fellow, and a fine actor who went to see her performances, was her especial pet. He had the proud and enviable privilege of serving the great tragedienne as a sort of trial-block for her death stage embraces and great love scenes. At rehearsal they would be shut up for an hour at a time Sarah practicing her death fall, or to fall most effectively into his arms. People waiting outside could hear the whirl of her rush and the thud of her fall. No wonder that from such severe practice of feigned love-raptures something like a real affection grew. On their return to Europe their marriage was announced, and Sunday at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty-two, the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

Cortes effected the conquest of Mexico and completed his military career before the age of thirty-six.

Francisco Pizarro had the conquest of Peru at thirty-five, and died at forty.

Lord Clive distinguished himself at twenty-two, attained his greatest fame at thirty-five, and died at fifty.

Wolfe was conqueror of Quebec at thirty-two.

Napoleon was a major at twenty-four, general of brigade at twenty-five, and commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at twenty-six. At twenty-seven he invaded Egypt, and was finally overthrown before the age of forty-four.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

Gen. Ignatieff has published a communication denying that the anti-Jewish disturbances are the result of any secret order on the part of the Government, and declaring that serious disorders occurred only at Balta, where the Jews were in fault, as they began the demonstrations by a search for an insult to a Jew by a Christian child. Gen. Ignatieff states that elsewhere disorders have been suppressed by the most energetic measures of the authorities, which will be continued. It is reported that the Jews are leaving Kieff in large numbers, hundred families have just started for American.

Kobosseff Begdanowitsch recently published in the Russian Gazette a plan for the illumination of the Kremlin with the electric light. Enquirers were instructed, and it was understood that the Czar intended to blow up the whole Kremlin during the coronation of the Czar. At the man's residence a number of peasant's caps were found, the crowns of which were filled with explosive material. It is supposed the caps were intended to be thrown into the air on greeting the Czar, and that prior to the ground the contents would explode. Begdanowitsch and three hundred Nihilists have been arrested.

A mine has been discovered on the Moscow Railway and one under the Imperial pavilion of the Moscow exhibition building. There have been numerous arrests in connection with the discovery of the mine under the Imperial pavilion. A wire was found running to a house in the suburbs.

Several persons have been killed in Kamenetz-Podolsk and Walkowich are reported, despite orders from St. Petersburg for prompt punishment of the persecutors. Several notorious officials have been released.

Child Killed by a Game Cock.

Mr. George Collier held an enquiry on April 6th at the Vestry Hall, St. George's-in-the-East, as to the death of Eliza Ann Hawes, aged 2 years and 7 months, daughter of parents living at No. 10 Samuel street. Catherine Andrews, the mother, said the deceased was a healthy child. Witness kept fowls. Last Friday three weeks the deceased was playing outside the yard door when witness heard a great noise, and on going outside found the child on the ground with a game cock standing at her head in the act of pecking her. The bird had pecked the deceased's head on her in two places on the head, and blood was flowing from both wounds. Could not say whether the cock had been trained to fight. Witness took the child to a doctor, who prescribed for it. It died on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Reigate said he was called in to see the child on Monday, shortly before midnight, when it had just recovered from a fit. It was suffering from a deep wound on the forehead an orifice nearly closed. It also noted a scar on the left temple. The injuries led to a subperiosteal effusion which witness took some matter. Death was due to an abscess on the brain set up by injuries received by the Case on various occasions carved in the same street a short time back, and the child died from lockjaw. Witness was told that the latter had wearing a red frock at the time the bird attacked her.

The Coroner said game cocks had a great antipathy to flaming colours, and he had frequently seen them attack girls whose dresses were dressed in such. They were very powerful birds, and nature had provided them with formidable weapons of attack. Mr. Reigate said that he was of opinion that the wound on the head was inflicted by the bird's beak, and the scar on the temple by its spur. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from an abscess on the brain, caused by injuries inflicted by a certain game cock.—*London Standard.*

Piracy.

The barque "Cardenas," from Gaboon to New York, reports that during the latter part of March the pirates of Fangroogo and Bakalas captured and plundered a French cutter. The Colonial Government of Gaboon sent a force to recapture the cutter, An action took place in which the French surgeon was killed and three French soldiers wounded. Stognangi, a town on an island of that name, on the River Cauey, has been destroyed. Trade with the rivers empty ing into the Gaboon is entirely suspended.

Early Developed Power to Command.

The following list of great generals whose superior capacity was exhibited in early manhood, was compiled by the late Brevet Major-General Emory Upton.

Philip of Macedon ascended the throne at twenty-two, was the conqueror of Greece at forty-five, and died at forty-seven.

Alexander the Great defeated the celebrated Theban band at Chæronea before arriving at the age of eighteen, ascended the throne at twenty, had conquered the world at twenty-five and died at thirty-two.

Julius Cæsar commanded a fleet before Mitylene and distinguished himself before the age of twenty-two. He made his first war in Spain and was made consul before the age of forty; conquered Gaul, twice crossed the Rhine, twice invaded Britain before the age of forty-five; and the battle of Pharsalia and obtained supreme power at fifty-two. He died at fifty-six, the victor of five hundred battles and the conqueror of one thousand cities

Hannibal was made commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army in Spain at twenty-six, and before he was thirty-one invaded Italy, concluding with Banna at thirty-one.

Scipio Africanus, the elder, distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus at sixteen, and at twenty-nine overthrew the power of Carthage in Spain.

Scipio Africanus, the younger, had conquered the other Carthaginian armies and completed the destruction of Carthage at thirty-six.

Genghis-Khan achieved many of his victories and became emperor of the Mongols at forty.

Charlemagne was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at thirty-three, and at thirty-six had crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great captain, had gained a great reputation and was made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy at forty-one.

Henry IV., of France, was at the head of the Huguenot army at sixteen, became king of Navarre at thirty-three, won the victories and became King of France before the age of forty.

Gustavus Adolphus, at the age of thirty-one with 2,000 horse, attacked 10,000 Swedes and captured all their baggage and artillery; gained the victory of Leipsic at thirty-two; defeated the Swedes and saved Denmark at forty-nine; and at fifty-three defeated the Turks in the battle of St. Gotthard.

Saxe was a *marechalde* at twenty-four, marshal of France at forty four, and at forty-nine gained the famous victory at Fontenoy.

Vauban, the great engineer, had conducted several sieges at twenty-five, was *maréchal-de-camp* at thirty-two, and *lieutenant-general* of fortifications of France at forty-five.

Turenne, passing through the grades of captain, colonel, major-general, and lieutenant-general, became a marshal of France at thirty-two, and won all his distinction before forty.

The great Conde defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi at twenty-two, and won all his military fame before the age of twenty-five.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was colonel at twenty-two, lieutenant-field-marshal at twenty-four, and military commander-in-chief marshal. He gained the battle of Zenta at thirty-four, and co-operated with Marlborough at Blenheim at thirty-six.

Peter the Great, of Russia, was proclaimed Czar at ten years of age, organized a large army at twenty, won the victory of Embach at thirty, founded St. Petersburg at thirty-one, and died at the age of fifty-five.

Charles XII. completed his first campaign against Denmark at eighteen, overthrew 80,000 Russians at Narva before nineteen, conquered Poland, Saxony at twenty-four, and died at thirty-six.

Frederick the Great ascended the throne at twenty-eight, terminated the first Silesian war at thirty-two, the second at thirty-three. Ten years later, with a population of but 5,000,000, he triumphed over a league of more than 100,000,000 of people.

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BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY.

Glimpses of the Home Life of the English Royal Family

It is pleasant, says a London correspondent, to turn aside from the heat and dust of the political arena to the interior of the royal home, and, perhaps, more pleasant still to reach other than any other regal race in Europe. The Duke of Edinburgh is, as everybody knows, a diddler of no small pretentions. Not long ago he was entertaining the daughters of the Prince of Wales with some music of perhaps too lofty a character for juvenile comprehensions. With one accord they cried out: "Play us 'Beautiful Star,' Uncle Alfred! Do play us 'Beautiful Star!'" The said melody is not a high art stroke of music by a great deal It was, in fact for many years a dead-and-gone ditty, the unsold copies whereof weighed heavily on the bins and shelves of the music publishers Cramer, Beale & Chappell—if memory serves. When "Beautiful Star" was made the fashion by the public of this country, it was diminished by a band of African musicaneers, at the beginning of the rage for minstrelsy in burnt cork, as Mr. "Jim" Whistler would possibly style the wearers of them. Introduced by negro minstrels, "Beautiful Star" became one of the most popular songs in England, and was shrieked aloud and thumped on the piano by that musical young lady whose name is Legion and whose compositions are a thing of terror One's blood curdles at the recollection of "Stab-al-ah-ah-ah-ah, Stab of the evening!" and so on. Still the song was alive and in favor with the royal children, and "Uncle Alfred" was fain to play it to his little nieces. Just as he had made an end of playing, Charles, the favorite attendant on the princesses, brought in a tray with food, when the little girls began a concert: "Oh, Uncle Alfred, do play 'Beautiful Star' for Charles. Do, Uncle Alfred." Tableau—the Duke of Edinburgh in the act of shutting up his violin in its case; the princesses at loggerheads and him and clapping their hands; Charles, like a well-trained servant, standing still as a statue, holding the tray before him with both hands. There was only one course open to parent to the good-natured Duke, who could not bear to see a cross mien and pleased "Beautiful Star" for Charles, who still remained motionless. When the music ceased, Charles still holding the tray, permitted himself the observation, "Very well played, thank your royal highness." Charles then bowed him his tray and proceeded to arrange the table.

Such little stories as the above concerning the sayings and doings of the royal family frequently get abroad and help greatly to maintain its members in public favor. A own impression is that the royal family is the most natural and unaffected one in the kingdom. The Queen's daughters always speak of her Majesty as "Ma." When Von Angeli drew a picture of the Queen was first shown to the Princess Beatrice, she exclaimed: "Oh! look at poor ma's arms!" —the brutally faithful artist having painted the Queen's hands and arms of a very rudely hue. To her grandchildren the Queen is never grandmother or grandmamma, but always "Granny." Her second child, like "ma," in special abhorrence among the cultivated classes of this country, who regard both as the language of the bourgeoisie. I confess that when I heard this "paling" and "ma'ing" in the royal family for the first time I could hardly believe my ears. I am now accustomed to it. Upon the occasion of all the Queen's children, and am not at all sure that a little tinge of plain, middle-class slang does not help to make princes more popular. The Princess of Wales once won the heart of a county by asking for some more of a local dish, of which the natives were very proud, and which was charmed, the cook delighted, and everybody struck by the quiet, unaffected manner of the Princess. It is a very good example for those who are, like Emperor Segismund, *super grammaticam*, to set. As I heard a famous wit say the other day, "The next best thing to having genius is to be without it."

The Prince and Princess of Wales went on Thursday to see Humbert Herkomer's picture for the Royal Academy, privately shown at Goupil's. The picture are very interesting and are finely painted, especially a portrait of Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, one of the sidelights on Ulundi. Mr. Forbes is represented in a yellow jean Norfolk jacket, his favorite costume for campaigning in hot weather. There is also a portrait of another Mr. Forbes, of London, Chatham and Dover railway contractor. But one of the most interesting of Mr. Herkomer's pictures is that of Mr. Melver, of the Cunard line, said, on what authority I know not, to be the first man to cross the ocean across the Atlantic. The exact share of everybody in any big work is difficult to apportion, but I know very much—that the first steamer which crossed the Atlantic sailed from Bristol; not from Liverpool.

The Tuberose and Gladiolus.

These bulbs have been produced of late years in such quantities that they are now sold at prices which bring them within the reach of all. The Tuberose, so valued for its perfume, is often injured by being planted too early. The first of the present month is soon enough to start the bulbs; they may be started in pots or boxes of soil, and placed in the green-house, or in a warm room, and they will be sufficiently advanced to be planted in the open ground by the last week in June or the first part of June. They should have a warm rich spot, and the flower stalk, as it develops, be supported by a neat stake. The Gladiolus, on the other hand, is almost hardy. It affords a wide range of colors, and a bed of them is very showy. Mixed, annamed bulbs, can be bought at a much less price than the named kinds. They should be planted a foot apart with the top of the bulb at least two inches below the surface. It is well to plant a portion of the bulbs every two weeks until the first half of June to insure a continuous bloom. It is best to stake the flower stalks to keep them from being broken down by the wind just as they are in their prime.

Obsequies of a Spanish Magnate.

There was a magnificent display in Madrid at the funeral of the Duke of Bailen, the last male descendant of the famous victor by Dupont in the war of independence. Five thousand carriages of the nobility, Ministers, diplomatists and of the official world attended. The royal carriages and an escort of halberdiers followed the hearse. The Duke is a grandee of the first class, was sent in 1879 to Vienna to ask the hand of Queen Christina, who is now Queen Regent, on hearing of his death. He was fifty-three years old when he died. Great sympathy was shown by the crowds as the funeral passed, near Retiro, where the Duke had accumulated large treasures of art. He gave splendid *fêtes* to the Court, and was said to King Alfonso. The heirs to the titles and princely fortune of the deceased is a girl of nineteen, a niece of the Duke.

The Biggest Codfish

Sylvester Fowler, of Pequot avenue, near New London, one of the most successful fishermen in that vicinity, caught a mammoth cod fish in the harbor, near the Groton shore recently. It was four feet long, and weighed sixty pounds The head tipped the scales at 16½ pounds, and the mouth was large enough to swallow a good-sized baby. It had a tongue that weighed one pound. One cod man who had fished many of the fishy tribe from their watery homes remarked: "It's the biggest codfish I ever saw, and I think he was full fed he'd weigh eighty pounds."

In the coffish's stomach there were found 4 whole trout fish, an old maid, and numberless eels.

"NOT SO BAD."

Underground work—A earthquake.

Can a shopherd's crook be termed a ram rod?

"Amateur Gardener" wants to know the easiest way to make a hot-house. Leave a box of parlor matches where the baby can play with them.

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" "Only back into the house a minute to change my pocket-book." "Change it!" "Yes I had no idea the day was so hot; I started out with my sealskin pocketbook."

Powder explosion: A literary man, who had lately published a book, was observed to be very downcast last week. "What is the matter?" said a friend; "you look all broken up." "No wonder," was the answer: "I've just been blown up by a magazine."

It is alleged of Melville that he is an inveterate punster, and that after the wreck of the Jeannette, as they were trying to make their way through a field of ice, one of the men remarked, "That ice will surely oppose our progress." "No ice supposes," was Melville's rejoiner.

A matter of necessity: "Oh, Mickle, Mickle, darlint!" cried his wife, as her husband was brought home to her with his legs broken from a fall down an elevator, "do you think any harm will come to you?" "Divil a bit, if the doothers don't find it out," was the sufferer's answer.

A member of a theatrical class had just finished his declamation when the professor said: "Mr.——, do you suppose a general would address his soldiers in the manner you spoke that piece?" "I don't know, I do," was the reply. "If he was half scared to death and as mad as sin?"

According to Dr. Delaney, "sleepers frequently compose verse, or rythmical language while they are lying on the right side. This verse, though often correct enough, is absolutely without sense."

The genius of a great deal of poetry which finds its way into newspaper office.

A youth to fortune and to fame unknown sends Dumas the manuscript of a play, and, asking the great dramatist to become his collaborator. Dumas is for a moment petrified, then seizes his pen and replies: "How dare you, sir, propose to yoke together a horse and an ass!" The author, by return of post: "How dare you, sir, call me an ass, Dumas, by next mail: "Send the total plays, my young friend!"

Overheard: a gentleman who was fond of using high-sounding phraseology in the use of all work. "I am going to town at ten o'clock, and shall want out the cucumber heels in the interim." "Interim!" thought Pat. "That's a mighty quare name for a garden, anyhow." "Is Mr. Smith at home?" asked a visitor on calling shortly afterward. "Yes, sorr; yo'll find him at his work in his interim, there beyant," announced Pat.

"Prisoner," says the judge, severely, to the scoundrel who is about to be sent up before him on the charge of murdering the wife whom he had abandoned for many years, "you have been guilty of the grossest infatuation of your audacious crime!" "Well, you see, your honor, I did it from the best of motives. I did it to save myself from the shame of bigamy, and I heard this "paling" and "ma'ing" in the royal family for the first time I could hardly believe my ears. I am now accustomed to it. Upon the occasion of all the Queen's children, and am not at all sure that a little tinge of plain, middle-class slang does not help to make princes more popular. The Princess of Wales once won the heart of a county by asking for some more of a local dish, of which the natives were very proud, and which was charmed, the cook delighted, and everybody struck by the quiet, unaffected manner of the Princess. It is a very good example for those who are, like Emperor Segismund, *super grammaticam*, to set. As I heard a famous wit say the other day, "The next best thing to having genius is to be without it."

The Prince and Princess of Wales went on Thursday to see Humbert Herkomer's picture for the Royal Academy, privately shown at Goupil's. The picture are very interesting and are finely painted, especially a portrait of Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, one of the sidelights on Ulundi. Mr. Forbes is represented in a yellow jean Norfolk jacket, his favorite costume for campaigning in hot weather. There is also a portrait of another Mr. Forbes, of London, Chatham and Dover railway contractor. But one of the most interesting of Mr. Herkomer's pictures is that of Mr. Melver, of the Cunard line, said, on what authority I know not, to be the first man to cross the ocean across the Atlantic. The exact share of everybody in any big work is difficult to apportion, but I know very much—that the first steamer which crossed the Atlantic sailed from Bristol; not from Liverpool.

The New Factory Bill.

No subject brought before the Dominion Parliament at this session affects the domestic well-being of so great a portion of Canadians as that which is now being dealt with in the new factory bill, which is to employment of labor in workshops, mills, and factories." The report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the working of mills and factories, and the bill introduced partly on the report are both before the House. The Commissioners report that they found much unwholesome overcrowding in some cases, where no regard was paid by employers to the health of the operatives or where mere babes were employed at regular and laborious work. The factories visited they found 43,511 hands, of whom 13,027 were females, and 324 of the females were married, though by the census of 82 took their work home to do. Of the total hands 7,086 were between 10 and 14 years of age, and 2,776 were under that age. These figures reveal a state of things which augurs ill for the future of factory work in Canada. Only all know the deformed ones ally figures the melancholy consequences of unnecessary penury and misery which have during the last half century characterized the New England towns, and the social and industrial history that has evolved that state of affairs. It, therefore, we wish in Canada to maintain our independence, we must have vigorous race. It is time some such act as the proposed one were rigidly enforced. The worst defect in the bill is the omissions in respect of the construction of factories, were bad drainage and bad ventilation. In some the foul odor of privies permeated the whole workroom and in too many cases the employes have to take their meals in the workrooms where no ventilating arrangements are made, and where the vitiated air is positively poisonous But probably the saddest feature shown by the investigation is the use of underground work, with the full consent of parents in many cases, of children too young even to know their right hands from their left. In such cases, those children were working the full number of hours at work, imposing too heavy a strain on unbroken physical powers, and with only half an hour allowed for the midday meal. By those unacquainted with factory life the statement of such a state of things can scarcely be believed. The new bill limits the working hours of children under 10 to 30 hours a week, of those under 14 to eight in one day, and the limit of an adult's hours is fixed at not more than 10 a day or 60 a week, the provision being made so as not to injure the employment of employers who now regularly employ hands on overtime. In every factory a full hour shall be allowed for the noon meal, and every employer shall provide a room other than a workroom where employes may take their meals. There shall be separate closets for males and females, and where there is neglect with regard to any drain or closet the inspector, who is to be appointed under the act, may give notice to the employer to remedy the defect. There are also provisions for protecting life and property from accidents or fire. The proposed act may be slightly modified, but if judiciously carried out will prove not only an honor to the legislative intelligence of the country but will be a lasting blessing to its working people and will not only be hailed with gratitude by the employed but command the respect and willing acceptance of every fair minded employer.

The Assiniboine and Red rivers have overflowed their banks, and Winnipeg, Emerson and Portage la Prairie have been flooded. Much loss of property has been occasioned and considerable distress prevails.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Trains pass Stirling station as follows:
For Belleville, at 8 22 a.m. and 6 22 p.m.
For Peterboro' &c., thereafter stations, at 10 and 3.34 p.m.

STAGE LINES.

Colonville stage—Her Majesty's mails, leaves post office and Selkirk daily at 2 o'clock p.m. Colborne mail stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
Marmora mail stage leaves daily at 12.30 p.m.

Alex. J. Robertson, L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist,

Visits Stirling professionally every Thursday and Friday, and may be consulted at the Stirling House.

Particular attention given to the finer operations in gold, and the restoration of lost organs.

HOME MATTERS.

The Dublin murderers have not yet been captured, and the hope that they will be is growing very weak.

Stirling is likely to be all but deserted on the 24th. Even the cricket club will not favor us with a game, but are going to go play the Campbellford club.

Rev. Mr. Stratton has arrived, and will preach at Mount Pleasant Sunday morning, at 'ermot in the afternoon, and Stirling at night, at the usual hour in each case.

Owing to other engagements in Belleville on the 24th, Mr. Lewis cannot visit Stirling, consequently the entertainment noticed last week will be postponed to a little later date.

Henry Sealey, for the past four years man of all works to Dr. Sprague, died suddenly on the residence of his son Wilson, Franktord, on Saturday last. He was considered one of the best horsemen in the county.

Cool Burgess performed before a crowded house in Hengle's hall on Wednesday night last. "The surprise party" was the name of the play, and those present were well entertained, though the programme was rather short.

Michael Codie, of Belleville, on Saturday last was stealing a ride on a freight from Colbourg, when the couplings on which he was sitting broke, and he fell under the wheels. One ankle was mashed to a pulp, and the leg was amputated below the knee.

The secretary of the school board has received four applications to the last advertisement for a teacher for the lower division, and the visiting committee have selected Miss Florence McMullen, of Brockville, an experienced second-class teacher, who has accepted, and will commence her duties next Thursday.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

On Tuesday next the R. C. church, Stirling, will be reopened for service by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, assisted by a number of clergymen. A collection taken at the door. In the evening of the same day the choir of St. Michael's, Belleville, will give a grand sacred concert under the direction of Prof. Deay's, when a treat may be expected. See advt.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

Wednesday afternoon Ralph Gibson, of Belleville, brakeman on the Midland railway, met with a fatal accident at Peterborough. As the train was backing up towards the switch near Smith street, Gibson, who was walking on top of the train of box cars, just after reaching the last car was struck on the head by the bridge of the C. P. & M. R. R., over the main track of the Midland, and was thrown between the loader and the box car. The tender and engine ran over his body, and he died shortly after.

*** "By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney-Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

Gilbert's dry goods and millinery establishment has been undergoing some changes of late. The room formerly used as workroom has been carpeted, calsomined, and renovated generally, and is now used as a show-room, answering the purpose admirably. The work department is now moved up stairs. Yet further changes and improvements are to be made, all necessitated by the growing business. Mrs. Gilbert left yesterday morning to be away early C. T. arrangements for Toronto to purchase goods, expecting to return to Trenton by the late train last evening, where she has been during the holidays to bring her home, thus being absent only one day, leaving in the morning and returning at night—leaving very early, and returning very late, of course. This makes a hard day's work, but it can be done, giving eight hours in Toronto.

*** Tart, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 4 to 5 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

The Ontario says:

We are informed that Rev. F. B. Stratton has been removed from Orono to Stirling, after some years' pastorate in the former place, because he understands how to manage congregations struggling with the debt, etc., of a new church.

The field comprised in the Stirling circuit of the M. E. church is a very important one, embracing a membership of over five hundred, with twelve or more preaching appointments. So far there have had no place anywhere near approaching to suitability for holding circuit gatherings, quarterly meetings, etc., but through the indefatigable exertions of Rev. Mr. Marsh, assisted by the large and influential building committee, this want is even now nearly provided for. When completed the new church will leave the society some five or six thousand dollars in debt, or about ten dollars per member. This ought not to be a crushing burden for so numerous a body, but should be wiped out in a very few years, as it undoubtedly will; and if Rev. Mr. Stratton can, at the end of the three years pastorate, retire from a church out of debt through his agency, he may well consider it a career crowned with fruitful blessings. We extend to him a hearty welcome to Stirling, with the strong wishes for the accomplishment, not only of the object mentioned, but many fold of what is the pastor's true work—"holding forth the word of life."

It Always Works Just This Result.

Mr. John Bonner, proprietor of the celebrated Yonge street dry goods and queen's furnishing establishment, tells in most remarkable story of the great German Remedy: "St. Jacobs Oil cured me of a bad case of neuralgia, of five years standing, when I had given up hopes of being cured, and had tried fifty different so called remedies. I now keep it all the time, not only at home, but here in my place of business; it is an excellent thing and something nobody should be without."

HOT FIRE AT HASTINGS.

The Chief Business Portion of the Village in Ashes--List of Places Destroyed--Estimated Loss Nearly $53,000.

Once more the fire fiend has been busy, and now the chief portion of the thriving village of Hastings is one mass of ruins. The facts, as ascertained by the Peterboro' *Review*, are as follows

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week flames were observed issuing from the rear end of Bailey's carriage shop, on the west side of Bridge street. Aided by the wind, which was blowing a perfect gale, the fire spread north to the carriage shop of McNichols, then to the dwelling house owned by T. Coughlin, sr., and occupied by a family named Mellmoyl, and to C. Striker's carpenter shop, immediately joining. In the meantime the flames spread southward, consuming Peters' storehouse, which contained an immense quantity of harnesses, salt, plaster, and general merchandise, and from thence to the stables owned by the same gentleman. The angry demon, gaining strength as it went, next felt fool of Brennan's Royal hotel, owned by Fowlds brothers, and that building was soon laid low, together with T. Howard's harness shop and T. Connor's general store, bakery and dwelling. The flames leapt across the street as if the distance was only a few inches, and made a furious attack on Geo. Jackson's drug store, containing, in addition to the grage's large stock of jewelry and boots and shoes, and swept it out of existence. Hurley's brick store and dwelling was the next victim, followed rapidly by a number of small stores, occupied by Dr. Bogart as a drug store, A. Wilson as a harness shop; B. F. Holland's law office, Dr. Clark's surgery, S. B. Chaffey, druggist, the post and telegraph offices, and Fowlds brothers' offices. With undiminished appetite the fire continued on, licking up everything in its way. The building owned and occupied on the ground flat by James Fife, on the second flat as a tailor shop and dwelling by James Christie, and on the third floor by Captain Howard as the Star office, with its contents, soon vanished in smoke.

Simultaneously with the last named structure, the Coughlin house block, owned and occupied by T. Coughlin, jr., as a hotel, burst into flames which penetrated the windows from the rear and swept through the fine building, with its thick brick walls, iron sills and metal roof—supposed, before being put to the test, to be fire-proof—leaving not a vestige of material that could be consumed. The stables, sheds, etc., in the rear having been laid low, the fire was stopped, partly because the high wind had abated considerably, giving the villagers a better chance to cope with the furious flames. About 7 o'clock all danger of its future spread was over, it having raged for fully five hours.

As might be anticipated from the great excitement prevailing on such an occasion, several narrow escapes occurred, principally persons who were endeavoring to save their household goods from the fiery monster. Mr. McNichol was dragged from his building just in time to save his life, or we would have been called on to add the loss of human life to that of valuable property.

Owing to the rapid spread of the flames very little property was saved, many losing all they possessed on earth. Move might have been rescued from the fire but for the fact that it was anticipated that it would have been checked long before it was.

In the rear of the *Star* office was the armory of the Hastings company of the 46th battalion, Peterborough rangers, Capt. Howard, containing the arms, clothing and the accoutrements of the company, all of which were consumed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the village has on different former occasions suffered from fire, and that such a large number of valuable buildings were at the mercy of the flames, no appliance of any kind existed wherewith to check a conflagration. Within a stone's throw of the burned district is the river, furnishing an abundant supply of water and almost unlimited power suitable for driving a wheel. This fire will furnish food for reflection, and according to the old adage, although it does on this occasion seem like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, the civic fathers of Hastings will never become too old to learn something, and we would suggest, and the suggestion has been made before, that they give to the expense of a few hundred dollars, purchase a wheel and a few hundred feet of hose, sufficient to cover the business portion of the town, and they can thus bid defiance to the destroyer.

The fire cannot but have a dampening effect on the village for a time at least, for the majority of those who have been ruthlessly turned from their homes can afford to rebuild, and will doubtless do so, so that in a short time we expect to see Hastings, like the fabled Phœnix of old, arise from its ashes.

We derive the greater part of our information from Captain Howard, of the Hastings *Star*, who has just come from the scene of destruction, not without marks of his own in the contest with the fiend. Captain Howard's is a particularly hard case, as some little time ago he was a sufferer from a fire, having his dwelling house destroyed. He is making arrangements to issue his next week's number, and to renew his subscription list, and we wish success to under again as soon as possible.

The people of Hastings, while the fire was in progress, sent to Campbellford and Peterborough in the hope of securing our steam fire engine and brigade to assist them in subduing the flames. At such an early hour of course it was impossible to get at any such aid. It was a useless task, as the Silsby is about played out, and as regards our ability to cope with such a fire, we are very sorry to say it is far off as Hastings. We are short of hose, and the flues in the boiler of the engine are leaking so badly that the fire is put out almost as fast as it can be lit. This state of affairs has existed for some time, and in our opinion it should be remedied at once, or we are liable at any time to be swept out of existence. True, we are very fortunate as regards fires, but at the same time it seems preposterous that a town of the size and importance of Peterborough should depend solely on a doubtful fire engine for protection. Work on the new works is progressing favorably, and in that there is some consolation.

Only about eight or nine places of business are left in Hastings. The ruins present a very desolate appearance, especially to the railway. Many of those who were burned out are making preparations to rebuild, and before long we expect to see the Hastings of the future as the wished one. We have seen quite a number of persons who witnessed the fire, and all unite in saying that it was the fiercest they ever looked at.

As near as can be estimated the total loss is $52,810, on which there are insurance policies to the amount of over $15,000. The following is a list of the losses and of the sums insured: T. Coughlin, jr., Coughlin house, $12,000, insured in the Phœnix for $2,400; Fowlds Bros., $6,000, insured in the Royal for $3,000; F. Brennan, Royal hotel, contents, $2,300, insured in the Western for $2,400; McNichol Bros. building, stock and tools, $1,800, no insurance; J. Bailey, building, stock and tools, $2,000, no insurance; J. Peters, storehouse, stock, stables, $1,700, insured in the Gore Mutual for $700. T. McConnors, $1,200, insurance $600. T. Coughlin, sr., $400, no insurance. T. Coughlin, jr., Coughlin house, $12,000, insured in the Phœnix for $2,400; Fowlds Bros., $6,000, insured in the Royal for $3,000; F. Brennan, Royal hotel, contents, $2,300, insured in the Western for $2,400; McNichol Bros. building, stock and tools, $1,800, no insurance; J. Bailey, building, stock and tools, $2,000, no insurance; J. Peters, storehouse, stock, stables, $1,700, insured in the Gore Mutual for $700. T. McConnors, $1,200, insurance $600. T. Coughlin, sr., $400, no insurance. A. Wilson, jr., harness shop, $400, insured for $200; George Jackson, building, stock and furniture, $3,000, no insurance; Hill & Striker, about $50, no insurance; W. A Striker, $310, no insurance; T. Howard, $600, harness, insured in the Royal for $300. The damage to adjacent property was not heavy, and was fully covered with insurance. We are pleased to see that arrangements are in progress to rebuild immediately.

This week's *Hasting Star*, which, to our great surprise, came to hand as usual Wednesday evening, gives the following additional and interesting particulars, after publishing the *Review*'s report of the fire

Last, but not the least, the *Star* office, where, in consequence of the loss of our dwelling a few weeks since, we had stored everything we did not actually need, together with a very large stock of modern makers' furnishings, which business was carried on by our oldest son. A room at the rear end was fitted up as an armory, and in which were the arms, accoutrements and clothing of No. 6 Co., 46th battalion, and lastly, the printing office, the product of three years of hard labor, all of which vanished in smoke in the twinkling of an eye. Loss, about $4,000, insured in the Royal for $1,500.

The burnt district covers an area of about six acres, and extends on Bridge street, both sides, north from front to the foot of the hill, and on Front street east from Bridge to Clarke, and on the west to Peters. The buildings on the south side of Front street were, with great difficulty, saved, and it was feared at one time that Peters magnificent brick block would go.

By this calamity seven families are left without a roof to shelter them, three now living in the rear of a burned house in the village. So paralyzed were our people that the business houses which escaped remained closed during the following day.

Although, as it were, we are almost wiped out of existence, we hope to have our office in order before our next issue, having partially placed their office at our disposal to enable us to get off the present issue. Mr. Robertson, of the *Times*, also came to our aid with an offer of friendly assistance, an act for which brotherly sympathy we can only offer our humble thanks. For the present we must ask our subscribers to bear with us for a short time, and we pledge ourselves to make up in full, on the first opportunity, for the non-appearance of their advertisements this, and perhaps the next, number. As we have lost our mail list, and will have to trust to memory, subscribers will please advise us if this number fails to reach them. To delinquent subscribers we would say: "If you owe for your paper, pay up; we are not richer than you."

The Belleville *Ontario* says: "Our old friend, the Hastings *Star*, has our sincere sympathy in his present tribulations. We expect to see him; Phœnix like, rise from the ashes as lively and entertaining as ever."

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists.

Village Council.

The council met last Friday night. All the members present.

The following was presented by the clerk:

To His Honor the Warden, Reeves and councillors of the Village Sterling in Council Assembled:

We, the license commissioners of North Hastings, having met this 30th day of April, A.D. 1883, at the village of Madoc, for the final disposition of licenses, have granted three hotel licenses for the village of Stirling, and five of the population of the village of Madoc were taken that the population would warrant the granting of the fourth hotel license in said village.

JAS. S. SPRAGUE, Chairman,
J. S. LOGAN.

Dated at Madoc, April 6, 1883.

Dr. Demorest said that in view of the recent Dominion census, which showed Stirling to have a population of only 874, and of the more recent assessor's returns, duly certified to, which returned only 795 of a population, he could not see how they could consistently petition the lieutenant-governor to take a fresh census. He would move that the petition of the license commissioners be not entertained.

D. Martin seconded the motion.

Dr. Demorest, D. Martin and W. S. Martin voted yea to the motion; H. W. Smith voted nay, the motion being declared carried.

A motion relating to a cemetery lot was passed, and the council adjourned.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all diseases of the skin and blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a full bottle of nature from the system, imparting strength and vigor at the same time.

A common, and often fatal, disease is jaundice. Regulate the action of the liver, and cleanse the blood with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and the worst case may be speedily cured.

Why suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia when Burdock Blood Bitters will positively cure these ailments? A trial bottle only costs ten cents.

Thousands suffer untold miseries from nervous weakness, pain in the back, and other distressing symptoms arising from disordered kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters is the sovereign remedy. Trial bottles ten cents.

All those painful and distressing diseases and irregularities peculiar to the female sex may be promptly cured by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. It regulates every organ in a healthy action

Have you a weak voice or breathing? Suffer no longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irritation and restores health and vigor. Sample bottle ten cents.

STIRLING MARKETS
(Corrected to May 18.)

Wheat, spring	$0 00	to	$1 35
Wheat, fall	0 00	to	1 25
Barley	0 70	to	0 00
Rye	0 00	to	0 75
Peas	0 00	to	0 50
Oats	0 00	to	0 50
Clover	0 00	to	4 00
Timothy	0 00	to	3 00
Flax	0 00	to	0 00
Butter	0 00	to	0 20
Eggs	0 14	to	0 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	to	1 20

CHANGE of PROPRIETORSHIP

The undersigned has leased the stand formerly occupied by John Collins, and will carry on the

Carriage Making & Blacksmithing

Business, General Job work, etc., in all its branches.

HORSE SHOEING & REPAIRING

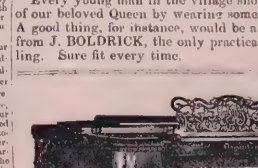
Promptly attended to.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

The Queen--God Bless Her.

Every young man in the village should honor the birthday of our beloved Queen by wearing some new article of dress. A good thing, for instance, would be a pair of Stylish Pants from J. BOLDRICK, the only practical clothing man in Stirling. Sure fit every time.



ORGANS & PIANOS!

The undersigned wishes to announce to the friends and lovers of music that he is now handling the DOMINION ORGANS, which are exceedingly good, being very easily worked, nicely tuned, and beautiful in design and workmanship. They are brought to a state of perfection I did not expect to find in any Canadian instrument for some time to come. I can cheerfully recommend and warrant them thoroughly good, after an experience of over thirty years handling reed instruments. Samples on exhibition at my residence. Also second-hand organs for sale cheap, or to rent. Call and see samples, hear prices very low. A good stool with each instrument.

Organs cleaned and tuned.

C. MENDELL, Stirling.

New Goods.

2,500 Rolls Wall Paper and Window Shades.

30 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Full Stock of Felt Hats.

1 Car Fine Salt, 1 Car Bulk Salt.

Cheap for Cash. Call and see.

We continue to sell the BEST TEAS for the LEAST MONEY.

MILNE & CLUTE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures spavins, splints, curbs, ring bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.

For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying Kendall's Spavin cure, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10, 1880

Dr. B. J Kendall & Co., Gents: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly. He had a large bone spavin on one hind and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*. I determined if ever to try it and get good druggists here to send for it, then got one bottle. I took it home, put it on as directed, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's action are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Respectfully yours, L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL!

Stoughton, Mass., March 16, 1880

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one from my horse and the other from the mare I had her (two). I had owned the horse eight years. It took me four months to take the lumps off and one for the small one. I have used two bottles on the horse and one bottle and a half on the mare, and no hunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but it does fun all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER,
Presiding Elder of this St. Albans District

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he was some better, but when I put him on the road again he grew worse, when I discovered that a bone spavin was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him entirely. I have used neither gas nor the knife for [illegible]. Respectfully yours, F. N. GRANGER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Statement Made
UNDER OATH.

To Whom it May Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a horse-mate of mine, four years old, for a bone spavin as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and enlargement. I have used the Cure in my stable ever since very hard, and its use has been forced upon me until I could scarcely believe my own eyes in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. E. A. SMITH.

Knoxburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1878.

Personally appeared before me this 26th day of Feb., A. D. 1878, JOHN O. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

On human flesh it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep-seated pain of long standing, or of acute disease. Rheumatism cannot withstand its influence. Sciatica, lumbago, pain in the back, joints or muscles, will soon cease to torment, because it is a basic medicine, but you should remember that Kendall's Spavin Cure can be used on a child one year old as safely as on a horse. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a scar. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man.

"Kendall's Effervescent Human Flesh

Horse Liniment."

Boonsboro, Md., May 8, 1879.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: About a year ago I bought a horse much injured by a spavin, and in a badly hurt, which caused me much suffering. I tried various remedies, but nothing relief, until I tried Kendall's Spavin Cure. I applied it for [illegible] and in a short time the horse was entirely cured. I have never had a case of the kind that it would not cure, and I think it one of the best remedies for man and beast. Yours truly, CHESTER K. GREEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is now in all effects, and has no equal, as it does not blister, and it is now in use and praised by all who have used it. Mr. Thomas Conaughy, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., says: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success in all cases of spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, stiffness, and for rheumatism in man and beast. I would not be without it for any consideration. It has cured me of rheumatism, and I recommend it to all my friends." Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Middletown, Md., says: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success in all cases of spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, stiffness, and for rheumatism in man and beast. I would not be without it for any consideration. It has cured me of rheumatism, and I recommend it to all my friends." Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Middletown, Md., says: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success in all cases of spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, stiffness, and for rheumatism in man and beast. I would not be without it for any consideration. It has cured me of rheumatism, and I recommend it to all my friends." Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Middletown, Md., says: "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success in all cases of spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, stiffness, and for rheumatism in man and beast. I would not be without it for any consideration. It has cured me of rheumatism, and I recommend it to all my friends."

Yours truly,

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Yours truly,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q., Wholesale Agents.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

Boot & Shoe Maker

Having purchased the stock and business of Mr. R. Finch, the undersigned is prepared to continue the business at lowest prices, and fill orders with

Promptness & Satisfaction

No manufacturers' work kept.

All work done in the Shop, and of the best quality.

None but the best material used, which can be guaranteed, and all work done by competent hands. Every class of work, from the

Heaviest Stoga down to the finest lady's or child's Slipper.

Repairing receives same attention as new work, and neatly executed.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

NATIONAL PILLS

SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE.

Highly recommended for Biliousness, Head-Ache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Diseases arising from the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 4 pills is a dose.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

GO TO
DEMILL & SMITH'S
FOR
Groceries, Provisions, Wall Paper, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Maple Syrup and Pickles by the qt.

British Warehouse.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let his dwelling and office premises in Stirling.

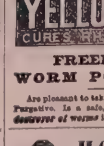
Also for sale, Ten Lots on the north side of Emma street, and the south-west quarter of Lot 19, Con. 8, Sidney. Terms Liberal.

For particulars apply to has. Craige & Bro., Stirling, or G. E. BULL, Belleville.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. As a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



HOLMAN'S PAD

Acts by Absorption through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation.

Dr HOLMAN'S PAD is the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly acquired right to use the title word "PAD" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and MALARIAL BLOOD POISONING. HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over the most protracted CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH and LIVER, including INDIGESTION, It forms of DYSPEPSIA, BILLIOUS and SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION and all HUMORS, DISEASES, as to AMPLY justify the real and POSITIVE claims made concerning it. It is never a nauseous medicine. It is a

Beware of bogus and imitation Pads, look genuine Holman Pad bears the private revenue stamp of the Holman Pad Company, being the above Trade Mark pasted over cork.

For Sale by All Druggists,

Or sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price. Full treatment free.

HOLMAN PAD CO.
30 TORONTO ARCADE, TORONTO

Consultation Free. Suitable rooms for the accommodation of lady patients.

Notice.

All book accounts due the premises to entering partnership with Dr. Bulger (Feb. 1st, 1881) unless settled by cash or note by the 30th day of May next, will be placed in the hands of J. F. Parker for immediate collection.

ROBERT PARKER.

W. H. CALDER

Is now showing the largest and best assorted stock ever brought to Stirling, comprising all the latest novelties in

French, English & American Jewelry.

Call and see for yourselves, No trouble to show goods.

Boots and Shoes Cheap for Cash at W. S. Martin & Co.'s.

Just Arrived at Mrs. Wm. Martin's a large stock of CHAIRS, which will be sold cheap.

Selling at Belleville Prices

S. Langman & Bro.,

Having purchased the entire stock and good-will of W. H. Tuplin's grocery business, removed to their premises where they have placed the whole in good shape, and intend to keep constantly on hand

Full lines of

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Pork, Coal Oil, Biscuits, Confectionery,

And all articles possibly required for family use.

Crockery and Glassware

A special department, and will be kept fully assorted as the trade may demand. New goods arrived and ordered, and our customers may depend upon their wants being carefully supplied. Just in, Twenty Barrels Choice Flour. Bread and Potatoes always on hand.

Geo. Lagrew's old stand, Mill street, Stirling.

S. LANGMAN & BRO.

G. H. BOULTER, M. D.,

HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE,

and hereby announces to his friends and customers that he is now prepared to do it.

CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED

with the Best Quality of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Lamps, Dye Stuffs, Lanterns, Spectacles in great variety, Druggist's Sundries, School Books and Stationery, HARPER'S Bazar Patterns, and a full supply of the Holman Pad Co.'s Remedies.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Persons having accounts overdue are notified to call and settle without further notice.

STIRLING

Tin Shop!

H. & J. WARREN'S,

CRAIGE'S BLOCK, MANUFACTURERS OF

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, Sap Buckets, Spouts and every article in the tin line of business.

Also dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Fancy Goods, Coal Oil, Machine Oil and Cheese Factory Furnishings.

Eve Troughing, Roofing, Steam Fitting and all sort of outside work promptly attended to and done in best workmanlike manner.

H. & J. WARREN.

All accounts and notes must be settled strictly

The Stirling News-Argus.

$1.25 per Year—$1.00 in Advance. STIRLING, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1882. Volume III—No. 37.

The Stirling News-Argus

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning

At the office of publication, North street, Stirling, 2nd door north of Dr. Parker's drug store, by

JOHN H. THOMPSON.

Subscription Price, $1.25 per year.

Those paying in advance will receive the paper at the reduced rate of $1 per year.

Correspondence invited on all legitimate topics, he real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge per inch per week when inserted for

1 year ... $ 50.00 ... 3 mos. ... $ 15.00
Half col. down to half col. ... 30.00 ... 2 mos. ... 10.00
Quarter col. down to quarter col. ... 15.00 ... 1 mo. ... 5.00
Two inches, $10 per year; for shorter periods, $1 per month. One inch, $5 per year. Professional cards limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty-two inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of the advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING

Every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. G. PONTON,
BARRISTER, Etc., BELLEVILLE
Private funds to loan at six per Cent., straight. No commission.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor, Stirling, Ont.

BLEECKER & HENDERSON
BELLEVILLE, HAVE REMOVED their Law Office to Ackley Block, over Chapman Bank of Commerce.
H. E. BLEECKER. H. HENDERSON.

F. B. PARKER,
CLERK 5TH DIVISION COURT, County of Hastings. Office over H. G. Thurber's store, Stirling.

DAVID FITCHETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Conveyancer and Accountant, Marmora, Ont.

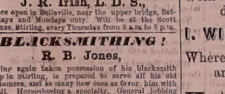
CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly, Stirling, Ont.

W. H. BERRY,
BARBER — HAIRDRESSING, Shaving, Shampooing, etc. Cigars, Hair Oils and Perfumery for sale. Razors, Scissors, Knives, Surgical Instruments, &c., ground with care and accuracy. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Parties interested will please notice that the VILLAGE COUNCIL meets at the Council Room on the First Monday Evening of every month, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

A. GLASS, Clerk



J. R. Irish, L. D. S.,

Office open in Belleville, next the upper bridge, Saturdays and Monday only. Will be at the Scott House, Stirling, every Thursday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BLACKSMITHING!

R. B. Jones,

Having again taken possession of his blacksmith shop in Stirling, is prepared to serve all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. Horseshoeing a specialty. General jobbing promptly attended to. Shop on Front street, opposite Dr. Parker's drug store.

Two Farms for Sale

A Splendid 50-acre Farm, and a 100-acre one, in splendid locality. Terms made to suit buyers. Possession at once.

GEO. A. SKINNER,
SOLICITOR, STIRLING.

$25,000

Of Private Funds, to Loan at 6 per cent.

Apply at Law office of

L. C. TITUS, Trenton.

JOHN H. COLLINS.
Carriage and Wagon-Maker, General Blacksmith, Jobber, etc.

Special attention paid to Jobbing, Repairing, and Horse-shoeing.

Stand—Front street, opposite Faulkner's drug store, Stirling.

JOHN H. COLLINS.

Apothecaries' Hall.

HURRAH FOR

CROQUET!

We have just opened out a fine assortment of Croquet Sets, which will be sold at very low prices.

PARKER & BUTLER.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision for the

VILLAGE OF STIRLING

Will hold its first sitting in the Council Room on

Monday, June 5th, 1882,

At 10 o'clock a.m., when appeals against the assessment will be heard, in accordance with the statutes. All parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

ANDREW GLASS, Clerk.

N.B.—A copy of the assessment roll will be at the Clerk's office for inspection by any ratepayer.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON

Will be held in the Town Hall on

Monday, May 29, 1882,

At the hour of Ten o'clock a.m. All parties interested are requested to attend.

G. D. WIGGINS, Clerk.

STIRLING

Tin Shop!

H. & J. WARREN'S,

CRAIG'S BLOCK, MANUFACTURERS OF

Cheese Vats, Milk Cans, Sap Pans, Sap Buckets, Spouts and every article in the tin line of business.

Also dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Fancy Goods, Coal Oil, Machine Oil and Cheese Factory Furnishings.

Eve Troughing, Roofing, Steam Fitting and all sort of outside work promptly attended to and done in best workmanlike manner.

H. & J. WARREN.

All accounts and notes must be settled at once

Where are you Going?

With the crowds that every day are rushing to

I. WILLIAMS & SON'S,

Where you can get the newest and most fashionable

Hat or Bonnet

Cheaper than any other place in Stirling. Two cases new styles in Hats and Bonnets just received.

It will pay you to call and inspect our stock before purchasing.

Fire! Fire! Fire! FIRECRACKERS!

At JAS. McKEE'S. Fresh supply of Groceries. Pickles by the quart or gallon.

Brantford Agricultural Implements

For sale. Call and see them.

JAS. McKEE.

The Hardware Store!

Barbed Fence Wire, Champion Corn Planter, Fraser's Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Furniture Varnish. Also a large stock of Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Garden Rakes, etc. Cheap for cash,

JAS. MILNE & CO.

CHANGE of PROPRIETORSHIP

The undersigned has leased the stand formerly occupied by John Collins, and will carry on the

Carriage Making & Blacksmithing

Business, General Job work, etc., in all its branches.

HORSE SHOEING & REPAIRING

Promptly attended to.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

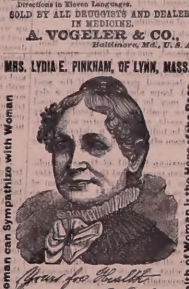
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



Woman can Sympathize with Woman

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our Female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1. per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever established the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate this case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. Thousands of distressing cases of this distressing form of disease have been permanently cured by using this remedy. Give it a fair trial. A few days will prove to you its wonderful curative powers. Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

PRICE $1. | USE | Druggists Sell | KIDNEY-WORT

1882. Spring. 1882.

CHAS. CRAIGE & BRO.

We are receiving our stock of

Spring Tweeds and Cloths,

And would respectfully ask the general public to examine these goods, feeling convinced that for variety and style they cannot be excelled; none but the choicest of goods kept in stock. Perfect fit guaranteed.

The Tailoring Department

Is in charge of Mr. Fred. Ward, and none but skilled hands are employed. Those favoring us with their orders may depend on getting a perfect fit.

General Dry Goods, Hardware,

Bar Iron, Coal, Salt,

Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Will be found very complete.

Chas. Craige & Bro.

Letters from Readers.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications are those of the writers—not necessarily of any one else. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

To the Editor of The News-Argus:

MY DEAR SIR,—Your Madoc readers were no doubt satisfied last week with the contents of THE NEWS-ARGUS, and will be ready for the charge when the *Review* man has exhausted his powder and his arguments in the great and mighty Mackintosh, whose official dignity is so unapproachable by ordinary mortals. Now, sir, by daring to take his name by resolution in question, expressing my own opinion and that of at least one prominent gentleman of the school board (whom I can name if necessary), who entirely approved of said resolution, and at once offered to second it, and not only that, but support strongly its adoption; but I suppose, sir, owing to the prominent position he occupies here, his heart failed him when it came to the point to be voted on. Perhaps he knew the proclivities of the *Review* man, and shivered in his mightiness. The *Review* man says in his editorial: "The Stirling school board men must be sat upon." Well done, sir! Are you simply quoting Madoc, or will you be sat upon them yourself? Next says he: "Cheap teachers are the order of the day." Now, sir, by any intelligent man look at the statements given by Dr. Boulter's letter last week, who has kindly saved me the trouble of going into particulars, and see if the croakers ab.ut cheap teachers for Stirling school. Why, the fact is we are paying twice as much per pupil as the liberal-hearted puritans of Madoc. Says he: "This Mr. Boldrick could be reduced to as small potatoes as any of them." Well, Mr. *Review* man, that may be so; but from the amount of calibre you display you had better hand me over to your learned pundit to shoot the inspector. That unpopular star of official dignity, in whose interest you write, and who was in his letter he wrote to avoid recrimination: There is one consolation. The ravings of an obscure newspaper man do not hurt much, as his living depends upon it. Nothing else, sir, for abusive articles seem the only means of attraction left him. I do think Madoc is worthy of a more interesting publication. If it is under the fostering care of the superintendent of North Hastings, better would it be for the news readers of Madoc if they could find something more profitable and instructive to read in its columns. You had better, Mr. publisher, look back near the north pole, where you may have more scope for your natural instincts of chasing the deer over the icy surveys of the Maliwaska. Could you not find material in such territory as you claim to have circulation over, from this country to an unclaimed land that would suit you to fill this little paper of yours, instead of having half of it printed at Hamilton or Toronto, and passing off your patent back paper for your own publication on your readers? The business people of Madoc are, to my personal knowledge, too intelligent in guarding the good standing of their village to tolerate the ravings of this imbecile of the *Review*. I will leave him now, as I would the best specimen of the canine race, for return to his vomit if he sees fit, as my time can be more profitably employed, and I am too well known in Madoc or any part of this riding for my reputation to suffer at the hands of Mr. Ore or his *confrere*, the present superintendent of North Hastings.

I will now try to give Mr. Mackintosh some light, which he desires so much at my hands: "Whereas have I refused to give the official requirements of the board the consideration they should have had?" he asks. When the officials of a school board are personally solicited by the parents of children going to school to try and retain the services of a certain teacher or teachers, and such can be fairly done by any superintendent, who has the power, but refuses, I can't see the consideration in that. He may say it was not in his power, and so it may it was, for the sequel proved it to be so, and to gratify the board thereby, he would not consecond it; but when he found himself likely to be censured for having the school closed after unsuccessfully advertising for a teacher, he arrived here in his personal mightiness, and put the same parties daily he had already refused in charge of the school. If it was not legal before, it was equally so then. Many other instances of arbitrary dealing with this and other sections I can bring to his notice if he wishes me to do so, for if half the complaints I hear be true of his high-handed dealing I have no doubt he is the most unpopular superintendent in Ontario. I believe no teacher who dares assert his own manhood in opposition to his views is persecuted in his duties, so far as they be within his (Mackintosh's) jurisdiction.

He next says: "In what way have I been influenced by local jealousies?" It is best known to himself, I presume, and I will just ask Mr. Mackintosh if he ever, in his recollection, gave to us, personally as a trustee, a second consideration in the choice of our teachers, save and accept Mr. Beall? Never! but always holding up the schools of Madoc as chiefly a great white elephant, their white elephant, the model school. Why do you drag our teachers to Madoc to your convention and examinations almost all the time, while this is almost as central as Madoc? and why all this cry of our teachers not doing good work? Simply that you are petty-spirited village jealousy. Has not our school passed as many proportionately as Madoc, or any other village within your inspectorate? and why all this cry of our teachers not doing good work? Simply what you are accused of, I am convinced—local jealousy. As an instance of the manner in which he treats his teachers, he wrote an official report, most damaging to the standing of two of our young lady teachers, which came officially before the board, and after seeing a report in THE NEWS-ARGUS he wrote a short impertinent letter to a member of the board complaining of its exposure, stating he did not intend it for the public. The cry of cheap teachers he, no doubt, has fostered himself, knowing, as he must have done, by his own reports, that we are paying as much or more than any other part of the riding, and such, I believe was detrimental to us in getting a teacher for, unless a school section allows him to choose a teacher for them, and submit to his acts of tyranny, he has not a good word for them nor the work their teachers are doing.

Mr. Mackintosh says in his letter he has refrained from recrimination." I say go on with it, sir, and fulfil the promptings of your nature, instead of encouraging by your silence the work being done by your irresponsible and abusive newspaper man, for I expect to show up to your supreme mightiness the respect and value in which your rulings as superintendent are held at this part of your inspectorate.

I will not notice in future the ravings of the editor of the *Review* and his patent back nostrum advertising sheet, but treat it with the merited contempt it inspires.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlet.

DRAFT HORSES.

Experience of Horse Dealers who Handle 40,000 Annually.

The Chicago *Tribune* has of late interested itself to a considerable extent in the subject of draft horses, and in addition to readers in this direction published, July 16, a three-column article, in which it appears that it had detailed reporters to interview the leading horse dealers of New York city and Chicago, who buy and sell, in the aggregate, some 40,000 horses annually, as to the following points:

If they handled the several breeds of heavy draft horses now in favor, viz., the Percheron-Norman horses, the Clydesdales, the English and Belgian, of which breeds they handled most? Why most of a particular breed? What were the particular merits that made this breed more desirable, and more salable than the others, and why? The result shown by the detailed interviews gives overwhelming evidence that the Percheron-Normans outrun all the other breeds as favorites among the dealers, owing to their vastly superior selling qualities. The evidence condensed briefly from this mass of testimony is that those who buy their horses to *wear out, greatly prefer* the Percheron-Normans to any other breed, because they are more compactly and powerfully built; are more enduring, having better feet to stand the hard wear of the city pavements, have better disposition and are willing workers; are easier keepers, and generally give the best satisfaction. The Clydesdales were frequently objected to as being slim-waisted, coarsely coupled, and generally having bad feet.

The general advice of the dealers to farmers was to breed to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed with reference to raising horses which will bring horse markets. It was also gathered that these Percheron-Normans bring from $50 to $100 more at the time of sale than horses of same weight and condition.

The large dealers interviewed in Chicago, who handle large numbers of horses annually, were: James D. Beckett, No. 377 W. Randolph street, 3,000; M. Newgass, No. 17 Morgan street, 2,000; J. S. Cooper, No. 174 Michigan avenue, 1,500; J. C. Berry, No. 2 Monroe street, 1,500; Joseph Lamb, No. 133 Michigan avenue, 1,000. At Mansfield, O., J. A. Bellerman, 2,500. In New York City, Isaac If. Dahlman, No. 209 E. Twenty-fourth street, 10,000; A. S. Chamberlin, No. 147 E. Twenty-fourth street, 3,500; Oakley & Smith, No. 160 E. Twenty-fourth street, 3,500; Jacob Dahlman, No. 207 E. Twenty-fourth street, 2,000; and C. & H. Hayman, No. 213 E. Twenty-fourth street, 3,000. In Brooklyn, N. Y., S. Bixby, No. 331 Rutledge street, 1,500; Henry Newman, No. 328 Rutledge street, 1,500; and A. M. Stein & Co., No. 229 Washington street, 3,000.

We extract from interview with Mr. I.H. Dahlman, who is the most extensive horse dealer in America, all space will permit. It is but a reflex of the other dealers' testimony. He said: "I handle between 9,000 and 10,000 horses annually on my own account. Of the draft horses I handle nearly all are Norman-Percheron horses. These Norman-Percheron horses are docile, intelligent, broad between the eyes, and have some brain. They are easily broken, and are steady in harness, meaning that they don't fret when they do their work. They are powerful horses, and compactly built, short in the back, deep in the body, and broad in the chest. The eyes them what we call a good, honest eye. Lying on a chair not two feet from his bed.

A common, and often fatal, disease is jaundice. Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve and cleanse the blood with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and the worst case may be speedily cured.

H. Fred. Rose, son of Walter Rose, Picton, has resigned his position as auditor of the C.P. and will locate for a few years at Edmonton, where he has every chance to prove a boomania in real estate.

Why suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia when Burdock Blood Bitters will positively cure these ailments? A trial bottle only costs ten cents.

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MARMORA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAY 18.

Dr. Cagrain has left Marmora; he did not find it a paying field for his labors. He intends going to Nevada.

Quarterly meeting of the Canada Methodist church took place on Sunday last. The attendance was not so large as it is generally.

Division court came off to-day, with quite a number of cases. The most notable cases were Mrs. Vollick vs. Jas. Gallagher, a case of horse trading, which resulted in Mr. Vollick keeping the horse in a non-suit. The case of T. McGrath vs. Ackey, of Norwood, was settled by arbitration, which each party paid half the costs, and McGrath receiving $12 in money, and nineteen yards of cloth originally made up by D. Crawford. The most amusing case was that of G. Haughton vs. McMullen. Haughton, in the excitement, forgot where he was, and often came out very expressively with his answers, causing no small amount of fun to the listeners.

On Sunday night some of the boys got up too much excitement up at their camp, and a general melee arose, in which one of the river drivers, named Peter Mackie, came to grief with a pong bitton out of his ear and a finger badly gnawed, besides a bite on the arm. After getting his wounds dressed on Monday morning, he proceeded to the office of Squire Fitchett and obtained the necessary papers for the arrest of Ab. Emlan, the party who had done the "carving." The voracious river driver, when brought under the influence of the majesty of the law, ultimately agreed to compromise with Mr. McCann for the loss sustained to his ear by paying that worthy $70, and agreeing to pay the said cost, amounting to $15.60, making a sum total of $85.60 for the fun of turning cannibal for a short period. Whiskey was the whole cause of the affair.

Another old landmark has passed away in the person of Mrs. King, a much respected and amiable old lady. It seems she had been stopping a few days at the campaign, and on Sunday at the quarterly meeting she felt unwell, and had to leave church with slight chills. She remained at the parsonage until Tuesday, when Mr. McCauley drove her in his buggy to Mr. Jas. Osborne's, where she made her home. She did not complain much, thinking it a slight cold or bilious attack, and did not trouble herself about it. On Saturday Mr. Osborne came home in the forenoon, and finding she was not quite well, told her he would go and get the doctor; she still did not think she was seriously ill, but told him to please himself about that. He hurried down after Dr. Payne, stating she was very cold about the arms and feet. The doctor hurried there, but it was of no use, for in half an hour after his arrival she breathed her last. She died of conjestive chills. The funeral took place on Monday, near Ivanhoe, in Huntingdon.

ONTARIO CENTRAL ITEMS.

Local Exchanges Boiled Down Fine

Colborne is to have a brass band.

Trenton is to have a night policeman.

John Eyre, Brighton, died on the 15th.

The assessment of Trenton is increasing.

About twenty buildings going up in Trenton.

Brighton shipped 33,656 lbs. of mudcoats in April.

The Gilmours have advanced the wages of their men.

A charter for the Belleville car works has been applied for.

The Midland is being ballasted between Campbellford and Hastings.

The new factories in the Kingston section have sold their April make at 10c.

The Napanee woollen mill was burned on the 15th, loss $6,000, insured for $1,000.

The prospects for the strawberry crop in the Belleville district are regarded as bad.

The district of Peterboro' has established a scholarship of $35 for Victoria university.

Morris Jake is unanimously high, being within nine inches of the combed at the lower bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McNeil, Peterborough, celebrated their golden wedding the otherday.

A fire on the Port Hope docks last Friday night destroyed a number of lumber and buildings.

The Napanee mechanics' institute is failing to receive. That of Hamilton has already crumbled.

Napanee glass works filled with orders, and have one large one of Mason & Hamlin Co. to make.

Money can now be sent between principal points in Canada and the United States by telegraph.

A Midland brakeman, John Coates, smashed his hand the other day while coupling cars at Port Hope.

John Lacey, Cramahe, successfully wintered 190 sheep and 50 head of lambs on 100 acres of land.

Mr. P. B. Will, Frankford, asks for tenders for the erection of a Methodist church in the 9th con. of Murray.

Messrs. H. Ashley (Reform) and John White (Conservative) will contest East Hastings for the Dominion house.

John Purdy, who beat his little boy to death at Grafton a few months ago, receives seven years in the penitentiary.

Jos. Arksey, Lindsay, stepped off a platform ten feet high, struck on his temple, and died in an hour from congestion of the brain.

The free grant townships of Bangor, Wicklow and McClure have been set apart as a new agency, with Charles E. Stewart as agent.

Mr. Thomas Diamond Dyer always does more than they claim to do. Odor over that old sore. It will look like new. Only 25 cents.

The Dominion elections come off on the 20th of June. Nominations on the 13th. Mr. Jas. Haggerty is returning officer for North Hastings.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, &c.

Rev. Father Connolly, late assistant R. C. priest at Madoc, was presented with a fatherly address and a purse of $300 on leaving for Peterboro'.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

John Wannamaker, at one time a resident of Prince Edward county, is now superintendent of Bethany Sunday-school, Philadelphia, with 2,700 pupils.

Catarah of the Bladder.

Symptoms Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

Wm. Storms bit a piece an inch and three quarters by an inch out of Christopher Fagin's lower lip near Lakefield, and was given six months at hard labor.

Scrofula, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all diseases of the skin and blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It purges all foul humors from the system, imparting strength and vigor at the same time.

The residence of T. Mackiem, near Brighton, was entered a few nights ago, and $158 in cash taken from his trousers pocket, lying on a chair not two feet from his bed.

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Worth Mentioning.

When anything worth saying is spoken in this land here and printed way that bears the impress of honest conviction, we like to have people know the nature of the commodity in question. Orlando's nature is the following from Mr. W. F. Hunt, Cumberland P. O., Lincoln Co., Ontario. Mr. Hunt says: "With joy over my restored health I would write a few lines concerning that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. For the last six years I have been using various medicines internally and externally, but nothing would help me. Finally I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me after a few applications. My mother-in-law, who has also been a great sufferer from rheumatism, was cured by the use of the first bottle of the Great German Remedy. St. Jacobs Oil is a great blessing to the suffering community, and I shall do every thing in my power to make it known as such."

Quite a sportive affair came off on Monday night in the neighborhood of Shanick. It seems there was a marriage *a la mode* between Mr. Jas. Hotchkiss, a man who has been working at the mines, and Miss Jane Crawford, an elderly spinster of not too bright temperament. Some of the boys undertook to give the wedded couple a good charivari, but not content with their disturbance upon the highway, went from there to the house of Mr. Elias Jones with their fiendish mischief, and began to give abuse. Mr. Jones, knowing the parties well, went down looking law for the chivalrous charivaricrs.

***"Do boldly what you do at all." Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and kidney diseases. Rheumatism and piles vanish before it. The acute effects of Kidney-Wort is overcome by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravelly deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it always cures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOG LOST.

Lost, strayed or stolen, on Saturday night, May 20th, black dog; the property of the subscriber, a large Newfoundland Dog, with white spot on breast, curly hair. Information as to his whereabouts, or his return, will be liberally rewarded.

HENRY GYMAN
Lot 29 con. 1, Rawdon

PHOSPHATINE.

To the Medical Profession, and all whom it may concern.

Phosphatine, or Nerve Food, a Phosphate Element based upon Scientific Facts, formulated by Professor Austin, M.D., of Boston, Mass., cures Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Affections of the Throat, Asthma, Vertigo and Neuralgia, and all wasting diseases of the human system. Phosphatine is not a medicine, but a nutriment, because it contains no Vegetable or Mineral Poisons, Opiates, Narcotics and no Stimulants, but simply the Phosphatic and Gastric Elements found in our daily food. A single bottle will client, to convince. All druggists sell it. $1 per bottle.

LOWDEN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
25 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Buy your Watches of Calder, the Jeweller. Cheapest place in the County

PHOSPHATINE
Is a Wonderful Thing.

Yet so natural, so reasonable. Why? If you have feelings of greatness; too weak and dragging to rally; no nerves to sleep; an appetite hardly equaled; a large Newfoundland Dog, with white spot on breast, curly hair. Information as to his whereabouts, or his return, will be liberally rewarded.

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GILBERT'S.

We are now "At home" to all our friends and customers, and will be happy to have them inspect our large and thoroughly well selected stock of

Choice Millinery

Etc., which department is filled with

Fashionable Bonnets & Hats, Flowers, Feathers,

And everything complete in the Millinery business. Call early, as the stock will be new, and you will have a splendid selection. Fancy and staple DRY GOODS as cheap as ever. Fresh Groceries, a full stock.

E. J. GILBERT.

Blind.

Open my eyes, O Lord of light,
Like him of old who cried to Thee;
"Lord, that I may receive my sight"
From darker depths of agony.
I ask myself to see.

Show me the sin that makes me blind.
The clouds of wrong that hide my sun;
The pride that veils me from my kind.
The sloth that leaves Thy work undone;
The pain I have not seen.

Wrapped in the mists of self and sin,
Groping along a devious way,
Am I too late Thy voice to win?
To leave the dark and find the day?
Oh, strive my light awhile!

Yet were such wastes more spared me,
How could my new-born vision bear
The blasting sight of woe and dread,
The desert's awful gloom and glare:
See one, my grateful prayer!

Lord! that I may receive my sight,
Not all my grievous sin to see,
To pierce the terrors of the night,
And into outer darkness flee,
But to look upon Thee!

Unveil Thy cross, Thy tender face,
The lips whose anguish cried Forgive!
The glory of redeeming grace,
That love which died that I might live,
Lord! bid me look and live.

HENRY TWELLS COOKE.

A Silent Barber.

The man most misplaced in calling, is at Anger—a modest, self-possessing barber; his "palatial saloon"—the shady branches of the "old banyan tree" his chair the kindly stump of a cocoa palm. Seated in this chair, and with heels thrown comfortably over a convenient limb, we asked in the Javese dialect for "a shave." Bowing upon the proprietor handed a card filled with phrases of his craft. Piqued at the insinuation—as we took it—that we did not speak his lingo, we pointed to the word "shave" but said nothing. Much to our surprise, the barber also kept silent while he swooped down on me with a razor, or implement resembling that little hatchet of yore. Who of you that have sat under a last near may imagine my feelings at this uncertainty, as this infernal looking instrument fairly flew over my face?

What dark and bloody deed was he contemplating?

What foul disadvantage would he take of me at his next stroke?

Had I sent notice of money in my "missionary contributions?"

Had I paid my newspaper man? (I am a converted man now.)

Have I made my will? were questions flashing through my mind in dreadful misgiving.

The barber kept on shaving: Except the click, click, clicking of a salt growth of beard and the thumping of a heart accustomed to perils on "land and sea" all was deathlike silence.

How I regretted, then, the happy but unappreciated days when my barber conversed with me freely; and with pleasure I answered his questions, even at the risk of a mouthful of lather, rather than endure unsociable feelings coming up between us,

I have always respected my barber! Now I wanted to talk to him. I wanted to say something pleasant, but didn't feel that way enough to form the first word.

The steel now seemed to fly over my weather-beaten face with the swiftness of lightning. I had still one last despairing wish: That I might look once more on sea, land, and Oscar Wilde, the wisest animal, and the greatest dunn fool in all creation before giving up the "race of life." The barber kept on shaving: I wished Jones, like him, even to the last stroke, when I rolled off the stump, more dead than alive—from fright.

He now pointed to the calabash of water suspended from a limb in his shop. 'I know what this means, for I had had experience too of Oriental customs. I had but to pay and wash the slop off.

Again the card was held up and the words "shave, price" were pointed to. On the other card which he held up was written in several languages the words "DEAD AND DEAD."

I gave that barber a dollar. Such an artist in America would make a fortune.

OLD MARINER.

A Double Elopement.

Whitehall, says the Albany *Argus*, is just now alive with the romance of a double elopement, the extremely young bride first running away from the maternal roof of those of her ardent swain, and then, tiring quickly of him, she and her mother have both skipped out together. Mrs. Greenough, a youthful employee of the National Express company, had become enamored of a 16-year-old young lady in Poultney, the daughter of the widow Bourne with whom her self a daughter of the late Anson Douglass. By the connivance and aid of a "mutual friend," the young people met and talked with the mother, and the mystic knot was tied by a too-willing clergyman. Then they separated, Greenough returning to his duties in Whitehall, and the bride of an hour started for Poultney to gently break the news to her mother. Somehow the air of Candace for Frost's car had a chilling effect upon her matrimonial felicities, and by the time she reached Poultney and the house gate had closed behind her, she was prepared to accept the mother's advice so frequently given to never again see her liege lord. Poor Greenough lingered in Whitehall, awaiting the promised arrival of his bride till his ardor knew no bounds. Then he did not go on the wings of love to Poultney but hied himself there as fast as steam could carry him via Castleton. Arriving at the Bourne from which he had awaited in vain his loved one's return, he knocked only to be denied admission, and was coolly told that she did not wish to have more to do with him. While parading at the front door with a smart-looking young lad walked briskly out of the yard, and the Greenough Whitehaller did not recognize in the features those of his coy bride, who was thus manoeuvreding in male attire to avoid his persistence. Deeming that his lady-love was being held an unwilling prisoner, the amateur knight sought the aid of a Rutland lawyer to break the bonds that held her from his arms. The bride and her lover heard of this, and the latter made hasty arrangements for a rapid retreat from Poultney and vicinity, and they slightly altered the style in which bore them to a distant refuge which is at present unknown to the disconsolate Greenough.

The Parable of the Pumpkin.

The story is told of an excellent American minister who happening one day to pass by the open door of a neighbor's house, his daughters and some other young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, that they were making free with the character of their neighbours; and after the visitors had departed he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered: "But, father, what shall we talk about?" "If you can't do anything else," replied he, "get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will be at least innocent recreation." A short time after an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some facetious enquiries of a doctrine were earnest and their voices were raised so to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper; when the eldest daughter, overhearing them, procured a pumpkin and entering the room, gave it to her father, said: "There, father, roll it about." The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

A genuine Chinese, almond-eyed beauty 17 years old, fresh from the Celestial empire, joined her husband, Le Tit, a store-keeper at Hadden, Australia, last month. The latter land and wife had never seen each other until they met on board steamer there. They had been married in China when both of them were mere children and unknown to each other.

Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, travels in a palace car, specially engaged. It is elaborately arranged for comfort and coolness. The young lady herself, it is said, goes out and does the marketing—because she likes it.

FIOUS SMILES.

There were five Sundays in last month, and when a school boy wants to know why there were not five Saturdaysan well, you might as well hire him to go away. Explanations won't fetch him.

A Brooklyn clergyman informs us, upon what appears good authority, that nineteen of the thousand in heaven will be babies. After this announcement the man who wouldn't rot for five heavenward isn't the man we take him for.

Barnum says it'it wasn't for the seventy-one years piled up against him in the family Bible, he would feel like a boy. It seems the revision didn't do away with the family records, and the Bible still has some influence on the moral code.

"Lawrence, my dear," said his wife, wreathed in smiles. "I wish you had been to church this morning. Mr. Jones was very eloquent, and he spoke so feelingly of the absent ones——" "Well, that accounts for it, then. I haven't caught such a string of fish for a year as I did this morning."

It is customary in some localities to teach children to think of a text as they drop their pieces of money into the contribution box. A certain little girl at Sunday recently saw the box approaching and began to search for her memory for a text. She dozed until the few moments, dropped the time into the box, and exclaimed triumphantly: "A fool and his money are soon parted."

A few Sundays ago a western church was discovered to be on fire, but the preacher, with great presence of mind, said nothing about it. He merely remarked: "The building is heavily burdened with debt, and I wish some one would rise and see what the amount is raised." Everybody volunteered to do the locking, and as everybody forgot to come back there was no panic and no one was hurt.

Last Sunday evening a Boston divine suddenly paused somewhat near the close of his sermon, and said: "We would all like to see that young man in the vestibule would come inside and satisfy himself if she is or is not here. They would be much obliged, and hearing a half-inch draft on the occupants of the back pew." And in the solemn silence that followed the congregation could hear a young man's pocket money in my "missionary contributions?"

Had I paid my newspaper man? (I am a converted man now.)

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Whitehall, says the Albany *Argus*, is just now alive with the romance of a double elopement, the extremely young bride first running away from the maternal roof of those of her ardent swain, and then, tiring quickly of him, she and her mother have both skipped out together. Mrs. Greenough, a youthful employee of the National Express company, had become enamored of a 16-year-old young lady in Poultney, the daughter of the widow Bourne with whom her self a daughter of the late Anson Douglass. By the connivance and aid of a "mutual friend," the young people met and talked with the mother, and the mystic knot was tied by a too-willing clergyman. Then they separated, Greenough returning to his duties in Whitehall, and the bride of an hour started for Poultney to gently break the news to her mother. Somehow the air of Candace for Frost's car had a chilling effect upon her matrimonial felicities, and by the time she reached Poultney and the house gate had closed behind her, she was prepared to accept the mother's advice so frequently given to never again see her liege lord. Poor Greenough lingered in Whitehall, awaiting the promised arrival of his bride till his ardor knew no bounds. Then he did not go on the wings of love to Poultney but hied himself there as fast as steam could carry him via Castleton. Arriving at the Bourne from which he had awaited in vain his loved one's return, he knocked only to be denied admission, and was coolly told that she did not wish to have more to do with him. While parading at the front door with a smart-looking young lad walked briskly out of the yard, and the Greenough Whitehaller did not recognize in the features those of his coy bride, who was thus manoeuvreding in male attire to avoid his persistence. Deeming that his lady-love was being held an unwilling prisoner, the amateur knight sought the aid of a Rutland lawyer to break the bonds that held her from his arms. The bride and her lover heard of this, and the latter made hasty arrangements for a rapid retreat from Poultney and vicinity, and they slightly altered the style in which bore them to a distant refuge which is at present unknown to the disconsolate Greenough.

The Parable of the Pumpkin.

The story is told of an excellent American minister who happening one day to pass by the open door of a neighbor's house, his daughters and some other young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, that they were making free with the character of their neighbours; and after the visitors had departed he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered: "But, father, what shall we talk about?" "If you can't do anything else," replied he, "get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will be at least innocent recreation." A short time after an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some facetious enquiries of a doctrine were earnest and their voices were raised so to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper; when the eldest daughter, overhearing them, procured a pumpkin and entering the room, gave it to her father, said: "There, father, roll it about." The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

A genuine Chinese, almond-eyed beauty 17 years old, fresh from the Celestial empire, joined her husband, Le Tit, a store-keeper at Hadden, Australia, last month. The latter land and wife had never seen each other until they met on board steamer there. They had been married in China when both of them were mere children and unknown to each other.

Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, travels in a palace car, specially engaged. It is elaborately arranged for comfort and coolness. The young lady herself, it is said, goes out and does the marketing—because she likes it.

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"What do you think, Myrtle?"

"I hardly know what to think, Reginald," replied the girl, her eyes illuminated with the radiant light of love as she turned in response to Reginald Simpson's question, and looked at him with the beautiful, tawny calf-like look of a first and only love. "I only know that, whatever my father may say, whatever he may do, my love for you will never falter or fail; my trust in the nobility of your nature will be as steadfast as the mighty rock of Gibraltar that flings back in scorn from its stone-buttressed base the mighty billows that are ever beating against its solid sides in their mad, impotent fury."

When Myrtle got well under way she was a mighty fair talker. She was a fair, already girl, with the lustrous brown eyes that one sees so often in Brahma hens, and a complexion that never cost less than fifty cents. As she stood in the parlor of her father's palatial residence this balmy June evening, her hand placed trustingly in that of Reginald, while her face unconsciously touched his as they spoke the words quoted above, the picture was indeed a pretty one.

"You love me, then, Myrtle?" asked Reginald, in solemn pleading tones.

"Dead certain," replied the girl. "You can bet on that, you bet."

At this moment the sound of footsteps was heard, Myrtle ran to the window and opened an outside blind.

"He is coming," she said in frightened tones, "and you must confess all, and trust to his mercy."

"I guess you are right, sis," replied Reginald.

In a moment George W. Hathaway, the merchant prince, entered the room. Reginald at once went up to him.

"Mr. Hathaway," he said, "I have come here to-night to tell you frankly that last Sunday morning I went out to the race track. You know that I have a horse in each other with a deathless, Dearborn avenue love that opposition will only make stronger, and that we have plighted our troth. I did not mean to have gone there of last Sunday. I know it is wrong to visit a race-track at all, and especially on Sunday. But it seemed to me no more noble, more manly, to tell you the exact truth."

"So you were out to the track Sunday!" said the old man, his face assuming a sad, pained expression.

"Yes, sir."

"Ah! then all was indeed wrong. But step with me into my library. This is a serious matter, involving perhaps, the future happiness of my only child"—as he spoke the merchant hastily wiped a pearly tear that hung trembling on the lower lid of his off eye.

The two men stepped into the library, Mr. Hathaway closing the door as they entered. Reginald felt that the worst would now come, and seated himself in an easy chair, Mr. Hathaway locked earnestly at Reginald for a moment. Then he spoke up suddenly:

"Did you see a little bay mare, with a sort of spike tail and her near front foot white, being exercised out there Sunday morning?"

"Yes, sir," replied Reginald.

"How fast did she go?"

"She went the mile in 2:23¼, the last quarter in 35 seconds," was the reply.

A peaceful happy smile stole over the old man's face. "Reginald, my boy," he said, in low earnest tones, "that little bay mare belongs to me. My position as deacon will not allow me to publicly acknowledge the ownership of the animal, but you can bet your sweet life that when she is cut loose at the July races I will break all the officers of her class and several people in the adjoining parish. Do you understand, my boy?"

"Yes, I catch on," said Reginald. "I know you owned the mare, but a Chicagoan is too noble to give away his prospective father-in-law's"—and, stepping to the sideboard Reginald courteously poured out a drink of nutmeg for Mr. Hathaway before finishing.

The old man did not fail to notice this action. "This boy has the true Saxon spirit," he murmured to himself, "when the great privilege of seeing baby have its first picture taken, was vouchsafed. When the photograph man came out of his den every much smirched, with a piece of black glass in his hand, with several spots on it intended for eyes, nose and mouth, and a piggy cast line of round cheeks, each one gazed at it with awe and admiration.

"So like the little darling!"

"The sweetest thing I ever saw!"

"Isn't it perfectly wonderful, his very expression—so wise and—and—sensible!"

"Don Quorro, sweetie," said the young father in a business-like tone. He could have hugged the photographer, the baby and all the company, he was so happy and proud; but a man does not like to show all he thinks, so he kept within bounds.

Then they squeezed the baby several hundred times, and bought a new dress and bonnet and a comforter, and more comforters, and an afghan and leggings, and when he looked like a little Esquimaux baby all tied up and him, one with his carriage cushions, another carrying his toys, and all the rest with some badge of slavery they belonged to him. And who, seeing them, could blame them? "It's love, love, love that makes the world go round!"

Strange love! Strange life! The counterpart of that beautiful child hangs on the wall in a glory of smiling eyes and ruby lips and dimpled shoulders all framed of cherub like like content, and all these hundred hearts are racked with the cruelty of possession, while yet it is the dearest thing in the world to them. Bend ● the breathing baby with the features that were made in His image, this is the veriest mockery; but, oh, friends, the sight of the dead baby—no cooing, ruby lips, no smiling eyes, no wise, thoughtful look—there are only hearts that ache for it, and that is darkened, a flower-strewn grave in Elmwood—

"The little boy we used to love is dead."

Frogs in Spring.

When the frog awakens in the spring he feel dull and stiff and does not like to appear in society till he has thrown off his old, worn-out garments and put on new ones, never hesitating about the fashion, but following the pattern of his ancestors for generations upon generations. He begins by pushing his elbows hard against his sides, and, rubbing downwards, he keeps on until the skin on the back bursts, and he then works it into folds on his sides and hips. Now grasping the hind legs with his hands he hands off one leg of his pants alone, and then—almost before you can count three the other goes in the same way. He now takes the coat-off cuticle before him between his hands, bites off his mouth and swallows it, and even while it yet descends the gullet, he has torn off the skin underneath and brought it to his face, eyes or hands, and grasping one of these with the other by considerable pulling he strips them just as we would apply a shirt, and by a single motion of the head he draws the skin from the neck and swallows the whole with a c-r-r-r-ak of satisfaction, for he knows well that such a dainty morsel he can get but once a year.—*Prof. Riley.*

Windsor Castle will soon be lighted by electricity. Experiments have been proceeding for some time, and it has been determined that the Quadrangle shall be lighted with maxim incandescent lamps, while in all probability an arc light will be fixed at the top of the Round Tower.

The Chances That George W. Simpson Took.

"Does your father keep a dog?"

As George W. Simpson spoke these words in the most earnest, tender manner that ever characterized his demeanor towards the gentler sex, Aphrodite McGuire gave an upward glance, half shyly, half wonderingly, and then the beautiful brown eyes were again turned away, and the little dimpled hands that had been shaping a ball of the vine-clad porch on which they were standing this beautiful June morning, fell listlessly by her side.

For a moment neither spoke.

The sun glints flittered erratically down between the bright green leaves of the vegetable trees, the hum of insects filled the air, and the pleasant lowing of the cows as they roamed contentedly among the succulent grasses of the meadows was borne up on the balmy breath of the early summer to those two in whose hearts the first promptings of the palatial residence this balmy June evening, her hand placed trustingly in that of Reginald, while her face unconsciously touched his as they spoke the words quoted above, the picture was indeed a pretty one.

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Origin Of Native Gold.

Prof. J. S. Newberry has presented some strong reasons in support of the opinion that the gold found in placers are formed by precipitation from solutions of gold in water, and in a paper he has published on the subject, that geology teaches in regard to the genesis and distribution of gold, that it exists in the oldest known rocks, and has been widely distributed through all strata derived from them; that, in the metam orphosis of these derived rocks, it has been concentrated in segregated quartz-veins by some process not yet understood; that it is a constituent of all volcanic rocks, and probably of many of them has been deposited from hot chemical solutions, which have reached deeply buried rock of various kinds, gathering from them gold with other metals in minute grains; that gold has been accumulated through mechanical agents in placer deposits by the erosion of strata containing auriferous veins.

Mrs. Partington on the Romans.

"I never did like the Romans," said Mrs. Partington, when seeing the play of "Coriolanus," "since Anthony Benezet used to cram for an ice cream, and it got into my head. And I came pretty nigh exploding once in trying to light one of Isaac's Roman candles, that Mrs. Ann was to have Sunday night. Are a set of fickle-minded creatures, taking the gentleman in the red table-cloth for a councilman, and going to throw him over the terrapin rock. I am very glad, though, they didn't do it, because I don't see how the play could get along without him, and it would have disappointed so many—" "Stop talking," said a harsh voice behind her. Mrs. Partington looked around at the speaker, who scowled at her with the indignation of two shillings' worth of impaired enjoyment, and she simply saying, "You needn't be so bituminous about it," was silent.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

In his experiments with the strength of insects, Plateau, the French naturalist, has ascertained that in proportion to its size, a June bug is as as powerful as a locomotive.

According to the London *Times*, the coal mined in the United Kingdom in 1881 exceeds the product of 1880 by 1,000,000, which was largely in excess of any preceding year, amounting to 145,818,622 tons.

Moths that have been immersed in sulphuric ether will recover after the evaporation of the ether, but will recover from the effects of chloroform, and flies after having spent a whole day in a bottle of wine.

Diluted phosphoric acid should invariably be tested for arsenic before it is used in medicine. When made from commercial phosphorus, this impurity is very likely to be present unless care be taken to remove it. A well-prepared acid will not give the slightest test for arsenic.

Balloonists have a unique method of taking "soundings" to learn their distance from the earth when travelling in the air at night. A loud shout is giving and the seconds are counted until the echo from the ground is heard. The time thus required for the return of the sound it is easy to compute the height of the balloon.

Regarding explosions in flour mills, Mr. Thomas J. Richards, of the British Board of Trade, says that the elements of danger exist in all corn mills, the difference being in degree merely, and not in kind. Although disasters of the explosive sort are rare, still they occur, and in all corn mills, and cause accidents more or less disastrous.

An accident occurred at the opening of the St. Petersburg electrical exhibition, which, however, did not prove serious. A plank holding a Jablochkoff candle, suddenly caught fire when travelling in the air on the overhead wire, and then fell upon the stage. According to the conditions of the match, the backer of the snail is at liberty to stimulate and encourage the creature by sage-leaf sprinkled with powdered sugar. Snail-races have been run in England before now, in the fierce gambling times of just a century ago, but a contest between a horse and a snail is something new.

At a beautiful spot near Torquay, England, is the "House of Rest" for business women, such as milliners and those employed in shops. The charge is $3 a week, but any one nominated by a subscriber to the institution can go for $1.25 a week. Many are thus enabled to get a much needed holiday who couldn't otherwise afford one.

Why Don't She Marry?

The Princess Beatrice alone remains unmarried of all the English royal family, and, strange to say, the Queen, who has already proved herself such a devoted adherent of matrimony, is declared by the inmates of the court circle to look upon the marriage of her youngest daughter as a thing impossible. For a certain time much whispering was going forward among the privileged about the desire of Prince Leopold, the brother of Prince Hesse to become the son-in-law of her Majesty for the second time, but the opposition to the project for him to marry Prince Victoria's niece bill has put a natural end to the union. Meanwhile the Princess, who is in all things all that a gracious queen should be, pays more heed steadfastly and unrepiningly. Friend and companion of her mother, confessor of the immeasurable depth of woe by which the royal lady once bade fair to be submerged, she is pronounced no longer a charm and soother of the Queen's existence, but actually to be the element necessary to its continuance.

Horse Against Snail.

A curious match was made recently in Paris between a horse and a snail for $20,000. The owner of the former, a young count well known in sporting circles, backed himself to ride the animal from the point de la Concorde to Versailles and back, thirty-eight kilometers, or nearly twenty-four miles, in two hours, while a wealthy Burgundian backed the snail in the same period to crawl two meters and four-fifths—say eight feet—upon the cushion of a billiard table. According to the conditions of the match, the backer of the snail is at liberty to stimulate and encourage the creature by sage-leaf sprinkled with powdered sugar. Snail-races have been run in England before now, in the fierce gambling times of just a century ago, but a contest between a horse and a snail is something new.

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QUITE THE THING.

The Colors, Shades, and Fabrics Most Affected by Women Who Dress Well.

Some of the Fashionable Materials for Spring and Summer Out-Door Suits—Fashion Notes.

Travelling Costumes.

There are many varieties of fabrics which are particularly appropriate for travelling and walking costumes. Some of these have been fashionable in past seasons, but now their improved qualities with perhaps a slight variation and still others are entirely original; however, one cannot judge by a name whether a material is new or not, for names in some houses are known by one name in one house and by another in still another elsewhere. Oriental and Indian fabrics are exceedingly popular, and among them are most of the decided novelties of this season. An English texture in Oriental effect is called Indian lawn, and possesses the softness and finish of the wool Indian made cloths. This comes in thirty varied and unique colors. Kaye chenna is a fine woolen fabric made in two cloths, one quite plain, the other with a silken thread in the ground, which has just a slight blotch of color introduced at intervals in imitation of the rough spots always found in Indian cloth, giving novel effect, and helps to decide a purchaser as to what will be an appropriate color for combination. For instance, one with fawn-colored ground has a pale blue speck in it, and one in wood brown shows rose pink through its surface.

Illuminated and intersected materials are considered very elegant, and the dashes and gleams of color are sometimes most unexpected and yet graceful, through what would otherwise be sombre surfaces, and the electric goods, with their wonderful tones and varied hues, are hardly appreciated as they deserve to be, for they are very pretty.

Many of the soft, solid-colored woollens, such as flannel, serge, and beiges, are made up with tucked bodices, and some of the most charming evening, home, and travelling dresses are composed of the new Anglo-Indian cashmere, which is rendered unshrinkable by a special process of finishing, and can be laundried. They now are shaded with all the colors ingrained. Very handsome are the costumes of these cashmeres, trimmed with silk embroidered, executed by machine in various designs in widths of the material.

Fashionable Colors.

A Paris letter denotes the new tissues introduced for the spring season as woollen taffetas in self colors or very small checks; taffetalines, thinner than the preceding, light and soft for draperies; armure poupe in tiny patterns, self-colored, in all shades of color; woolen foulard, plain or figured; balerose, a basket-work texture, in monochrome; mohair foulard, a soft and brilliant material, resembling silk; brilliantine, much resembling the preceding, but of finer texture and more brilliant coloring; Argentine glace, a silk and wool fabric, shot with two colors, and Bengaline, a soft and glossy kind of mohair.

Black is decidedly favored by ladies in and out of mourning, and the assortments of black fabrics are quite as varied as are those in colors. Cashmeres, merinos, armures, serges, albatross cloths, mohair cloths, nun's veiling and bunting—all mention. Alpaca and mohairs are again popular, not only for daily wear, but for travelling purposes. French women, with their usual discrimination and good judgment, have never discarded these goods, appreciating their light and clinging nature, the facility with which they throw off dust, and their enduring qualities when exposed to sea breezes or damp atmospheres.

Self-colored and raw undyed materials are in many styles, the beige family being well represented in beige foulard, beige muslindelaine, beige tussetas, beige cashmere, beige vigogne, and beige armure. The new fabrics are in a light drab color, while dyed textures come in all the other colors—in bronze, brown, slate, blue, and other hues. Stylish costumes are made of two sorts of beige, the one being plain and the other cross-barred in a bold design, like large tartans in effect. A group of very fine minute flowers are scattered over some of these squares. Golden brown or a shade of mustard is fashionable, and the flowers are red and blue.

Some Model Costumes.

A very elegant costume is made in the Directoire style of mouse-colored cloth. The short skirt is full and kilted. The tunic is caught up at one side in irregular folds by a buckle and trimmed around the edge with a band of blue satin. The upper garment is a paletot of the material, with trimmings of the satin.

A model cloth dress has a pointed habit bodice, to which a panier tunic is sewn in single plaits, festooned to the back and supplemented by another drapery below, falling over a kilting. The back of the bodice is cut with the drapery which forms the back of the tunic. The bodice of another suit has on the skirt two rows of kilting, which also decorated the lower or underskirt of the costume, and a pretty beige dress has bands of gathered beige down the front and also on the back of thesleeves and cuffs.

An exquisite travelling dress for a bride is of tobacco-colored Indian cashmere, satin merveilleux of the same shade, and Algerine stripes. The skirt is very narrow, and very short, and is trimmed with a flounce eight inches deep, the flounce being edged with a narrow satin fluting, while a rouleau of satin in Algerine stripes ornaments the back on the flounces. The plain bodice has a wide plastron of the striped satin, trimmed on each side with a band of tobacco-colored satin, studded with round buttons of dark metal. Stand-up collar, high at the back, rounded off in front, sleeves puffed a little in the upper part, with rouleaux of striped satin round the arm hole, reverse of the same round the wrists. In the back the bodice is finished into a sort of polonaise, draped up with a wide scarf of the striped satin.

A very rich suit has the skirt of striped velvet and satin, the former plain in front and full over the sides and in the back. The overskirt in Rubens cloth is simply hemmed and gracefully draped. The bodice of the same cloth is very stylish; it fits the form perfectly; has plaited back on skirt, and slightly cut away in front. The front is secured by bronze buttons and buttonholes, and two rows of the same buttons are on either side of the centre row. Cuffs and collar of the same velvet are also garnished with buttons.

Gloves and Parasols.

The use of a light hand covering in summer, in place of kid gloves, is a sensible and popular costume, and is now generally adopted during warm weather. The first choice are gloves of plain silk in such shades, tan colors, dark red, and black. These are shown in mousquetaire style, in long gauntlet wrists, and also in shorter and shorter sleeves. Fancy lisle thread gloves are in mousquetaire style, in six and eight button lengths, with open-work top. They are in drabs, grays, navy blue, tan shades, dark red, wine, white, and pink, and made with open-work wrists wrought with a sprray or a rose-bud, or dot in color. Buttoned silk gloves are shown from two up to eight buttons in length. Silk and linen are shown in Saxe style, with wrinkled wrists, and in close fitting Jersey style. They are in chocolate browns, slates, steel grays, and black. Silk gloves are offered with lace stripe their entire length. These are in mousquetaire style, the longest reaching above the elbow. The colors are old-fashioned ashes of roses, oak shades, drabs, and black.

The favorite mittsare in Marguerite style with plain bands and open-work wrists, and they are worn by the ladies of this season. Ashes of roses, oak-wood colors, pearl grey, dark cardinal, bright garnet, and black. These mitts are made in solid, pale evening tints. The new French filet lace mitts are in the pattern of old English thread, and are offered in various lengths in black and colors.

All the eccentricities of netheticism are imported upon the parasols of this season. Handsome parasols are in black moire satin or brocaded moire, and are shown in flat Japanese shape, as well as in the regular style. They are lined with red, gold, white, or black silk. A cluster of water lilies, or other flowers in large roses are often placed at the top. The sticks are usually of satin wood, and are mounted in handsome parasols with silver or gold.

Fashion Notes.

Worth uses jet profusely.

Tournures are very large.

Satin straws are popular.

Rampant ruches are stylish.

Garden flowers are fashionable.

Cloth jackets are severely plain.

Roses border evening dress skirts.

Little girls wear wide white neckties.

Colored grenadines will be worn again.

Corded silk rivals satin for bride's dresses.

Derby felt hats are worn by equestriennes.

Fans have kitten's heads painted on them.

London beauties color their hair Titian red.

Suede gloves are worn in terra cotta shades.

Fanier draperies modernize last year's dresses.

Gentlemen's folded scarfs are worn by ladies.

Velvet strings are tied in a bow on the left side.

New mantles hold the arms closely to the body.

Brocaded crepe de chine is new and fashionable.

Ostrich feather pompons are worn in the hair.

Japanese crinkled crapes are imported in all colors.

Little wool dresses are made in sailotic styles.

Kate Greenaway dresses for girls are very quaint.

This is the season for displaying tailor-made dresses.

Cadet blue cloth jackets are worn with black dresses.

Two pairs of inch-wide strings appear on new bonnets.

Flowers are superseding feathers on spring bonnets.

Dresden china brooches are used on black slippers.

Lace open work is nower than cloth on dress trimmings.

Black stockings are now more stylish than colored ones.

Arrow-heads are stitched on the scarf ends of cotton jackets.

Patent leather now anoes will be worn in the ballroom by ladies.

Flower crowns with velvet Alsatian fronts are new for capotes.

Lawn tennis stripes come in red, olive, and Japanese blue shades.

The Worfolk jacket remain in favor for flannel and cheviot dresses.

Jet collars and cuffs are wired for trimming black grenadine dresses.

Trailing arbutus is the favorite flower at present for corsage bouquets.

New veils are scal brown or wine-colored tulle dotted with chenille.

White flannel dresses will be popular in the country with young ladies.

The Alsatian bow is out in Japanese fashion, and has many narrow ribs.

Young ladies wear eglantine flowers arranged in an Alsatian bow on straw bonnets.

Pink is the favorite color for young ladies' dresses, both for morning and evening wear.

The Bible in the Schools.

The Presbyterian Synod sitting at Hamilton passed a resolution in favor of the use of the Bible as a text book in public schools where a majority vote in its favor. The resolution was brought the subject under general discussion, and we have watched with some curiosity the points that have been mentioned in favor of the proposal. The *Globe* and some other papers have opposed the proposition, but we must confess that the arguments that have been produced against it, so far, are extremely weak and insufficient. Applied to any other measure of legislative reform they would scarcely receive a moment's attention. The weight of these objections against the use of the Bible in schools, under the conditions proposed by the Synod, is that when introduced the teacher would endeavor to instil the creed of his own denomination, second, that it would be an infringement of the rights of those in minority and third, and third, that it will bring the sacred texts which the book contains in too great familiarity. As to the first objection, the pupils have already ample opportunity—if he wishes—of proselytizing, or of putting his own interpretation upon the points of moral conduct which are taught in the sacred Bible, and which come within his domain? As to the second point, was not the adoption of the Bible as a text book under the encouragement on the rights of minorities, and yet is it not accepted as thoroughly fair and just by all? The last objection is trivial. If the chief facts of Bible history are in danger of becoming too familiar, why tolerate Sunday Schools; why encourage week evening services; why make provision for the circulation of Sunday School lesson leaves and Sunday School magazines which are more numerous than the Bible itself? The one objection that made Romanism a triumph and the priestly power a curse in the saddest era of the history of Christianity, was that the knowledge of the Bible should be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and that knowledge is not going to be attained in the classroom at school or at leading historical and doctrinal facts of the Bible. It is certain, moreover, that a teacher could not teach the tenets of the peculiar views of a school of variously minded children without using means which would rebound against himself and the object so sought to gain. The truth is, that if this proposal were adopted it would exalt the abstract principles of Christianity above the plans of mere denominationalism, and perhaps this is the reason why there is such apparent timidity in approaching the subject. The question ought to be fully discussed and fairly faced.

As to Delicacies.

At a party of six persons, if the dinner consisted of soup, fish, a joint, and three woodcocks, I maintain it would be much better to serve the woodcocks before the joint, both on the score of enjoyment and health of enjoyment, because at a delicacy, when the appetite is nearly satisfied, loses a great part of its rel

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

The disorders in Ireland seem to have set the example for a reign of terror in other parts of the United Kingdom. Though the condition of business was somewhat disorganized, it was never more generally assisted to all who will work, from the tenors in Cornwall, rioting in Flintshire, to the Skyes, one journal plaintively remarks. Scores of these troubles are now mysteriously traceable to the hatred of English miners for their Irish fellow-workers—a sort of unreasoning mind prejudice like that which the presence of a Chinaman excites in some Americans who ought to know better. Other difficulties, too, are without strike against rents, such as have turned all Scotland into a pandemonium. Then there are deadly assaults, by no means unfrequent in London, and brutal prize-fights, even within the sacred precincts of the sanctuary.

Arrangements are already being perfected for the great International Fisheries Exhibition in London, though it is not to be opened till next year. Its projectors are enlisting the merchants, bankers, and other lumary men in the "city" in its behalf, and a reasonable degree of success is looked for. The show will be given in the South Kensington Horticultural gardens, on the site of the exhibitions lately held there, where a suitable building is already standing. The Duke of Edinburgh is a prime mover in the scheme. A deputation of the Londoners to the importance of making suitable contributions was held a few days ago, and the A. I. C. Co. and Messrs. Parkes, both of whom happened to be present, promised handsome and important displays. While inspired by the fact that possessions—Canada and New South Wales. All the Colonies, as well as the United States, are particularly invited to have themselves represented.

Fresh evidence has been gathered that the English coinage has suffered greatly by abrasion, and that its reconstruction is urged in some quarters. Few gold coins bearing earlier dates than 1840 are out, but the amount in circulation bearing dates later than 1840 is very nearly up to the amount of the original output, and the whole mass is much worn. Whenever a coin becomes too light to pass, every holder is willing to lose on it, for in the nature of things it comes at length to somebody who retuses to take it, and if it goes into the Bank of England it is stamped "light" and turned over to the mint, the defect being charged up to the depositor. Various plans have been proposed for a reformation of the coinage, all difficult and expensive. The most feasible scheme seems to be for the Government to offer a premium for all coins of a certain age, the age that is beyond the present average life of the coins, so that fresh minting will keep the gold in circulation always nearly of full weight.

Several schemes of more or less promise are under consideration or in actual working order for giving to the working people of London better homes than they can ordinarily get in the crowded metropolis. Cheap trains to the suburbs are a well-established and a beneficent institution. Their value is, however, greatly impaired by the distances which they are oblige to traverse. A new departure in another direction is reported in the effort of a large number of millinery and drapery firms at the West End to provide for the comfort of their employés. Suitable sleeping-rooms are furnished on or near the premises, dining-rooms supplying excellent food at low expense are established, and parlors, reading-rooms and places of amusement generally are not wanting. Out of this enterprise may grow in course of time a number of model work-homes. The field in London for this combination of business and charity seems to be ample.

It is not generally known that Russia has a rather elaborate system of railways. To that extent it is a highly civilized country. It possesses, also, the usual attribute of civilization in that most of the roads are badly in debt. Some of them are buried so deep that they have no expectation of paying, and so, heeding the opportunity for location, are seeking to borrow all they can while a vestige of credit is left. A few months ago a leading road was found wholly insolvent, its officials having managed to steal 23,000,000 roubles of the Government money as good to it. The public functionaries have kept very close watch over the disbursing officials, and year by year much more than the authorized appropriations has been expended. A commission of investigation has been appointed, but there is no assurance that its action will have any value. Meanwhile the British Ambassador, who has been looking into Russian railways, also reports to his superiors that most of the engineers, firemen and other employés are ordinarily incompetent. "Even the railroad schools" have been established, but they do little good. It is said that over half the railroad employés in Russia are Germans, that on some roads anybody who can pay has been deemed eligible for a place as a train hand.

When Mr. Walter, of the London *Times*, reached home after his tour through the United States and Canada, he exalted a good deal of notion by plainly advising men out in England to emigrate. He himself was not particular whether they settled in this country or Manitoba; only he was certain that they could better themselves by packing bag and baggage to the New World. It seems that the advice of him and others like him has borne some fruit. It has at least called attention to the possibilities existing on this side of the water for unemployed Englishmen. Hence the Lord Mayor of London has been led to issue a card expressing pleasure that "this question has excited great interest in the public mind," and bringing out the fact that "at the request of a very influential committee" he has "consented to appeal to the public to assist in a well digested and moderate scheme by which we propose, in the first instance, to aid about two hundred families, or about one thousand souls, to emigrate to our thousand healthful colonies." Arrangements are consolidated for their immediate employment and for provisional Government grants for their passage. It is sought to raise $30,000 to $35,000, and the Dominion Government has agreed to provide $5,000 of this amount. The engineers of the scheme are modest to those who have had great experience among the working classes of London, and who are convinced with a conviction born of "concentrated observation" that of the best knowledge, that the immigrants will have a hopeful and far better opportunity of success in the colonies than in their present home. Special pains will be taken to select for the colony suitable men, with their families, and they will be approved by experienced medical officers and respectable persons from Canada of those who have guaranteed employment in the Dominion. The Lord Mayor finally avows a belief that it will be better for the mother country, as well as the colonies, to have emigration encouraged and not discouraged.

In the Sleeper.

As the train was about to leave the Union Depot, for the East the other night, a man with a stitched and heard a beap about "them sleeping cars," and he guessed he'd try one once. Making the necessary arrangements, he was admitted to the car, and soon settled himself into a seat. Before soon settled himself into a seat. Before reaching Trenton, he was asleep, feet on the opposite cushion, and his satchel for a pillow. The porter finally got ready to arouse him.

"Who in blazes be you?" growled the man as he opened his eyes.

"Be porter, sah!"

"You be, eh! Well, now, you look here! I've been on, eh! Well, now, you look here! I never saw you before, and never shall again, but I want you to understand that I'm no chicken. I paid $2 for the privilege of sleeping in this car, and just as I get into my sleeping in this car, and just as I get into my first snooze along you come and wake me up. If you want a chaw of tobacco or a match you can have it, but don't break in on my dreams again if you want to be alive when we get to Buffalo! When I buy certain rights I'm going to have 'em or bust!"

His Love and Mine.

He gives his lady rubies,
I give my girl a kiss—
The one may be bought for money,
But no one could purchase this.
He crowns the heart of his lady
With a chaplet of gold and pearls,
While my darling has only the sunlight
To crown her brown love curls.

His lady lives in a palace
My girl in a cottage dwells,
And each has her chosen companions,
To whom all secrets she tells.
Pride and Name are his lady's—
Of these his lady can boast;
While innocence, Truth, and Duty
Are the guests my girl loves most.

His lady is robed in satin,
In silks and flounces and lace;
My girl, in the cheapest of muslin,
Outshines her in beauty a hundred times o'er,
By the virtue of the way she wears it.
The figure of Hebe may give a grace,
But what art would attempt to remodel
My girl's unapproachable shape?

Are the cheeks of his lady like roses?
Is her mouth like a cherry?
So, too, are my girl's cheeks rosy;
And her lips are as ripe and as red.
Have you to ask this lady
To take her face, I deem?
The roses, as well as the lilies,
Are the stolen property there.

I know that in all the world ovrles,
In rank and riches and name,
His lady is higher by infinite lofty
Would put my darling to shame;
But I know, for all that, my love is truer
Than ne ver has been given or sold,
And of those, though the world may not know it,
My darling and I are possessed.

Yes, we walk through Love's fair dominions,
And we pluck the apples of gold,
And the earth now to us is a heaven
Which it never could be of old.
So his lady may wear her rubies,
And her chaplet of gold and of pearls;
He has won the cold lily of ladies,
I have won the red rosebud of girls.

VANDYKE BROWN.

HOW I MARRIED HIM.

The Confession of a Young Lady.

EDITED BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER I.

When I first saw him he was lost in one of the Dead Cities of England—situated on the south coast, and called Sandwich.

Shall I describe Sandwich? I think not. Let us over-look tiresome descriptions of places, however nicely they may be written, are always more or less dull. Being a woman, I naturally hate dullness. Perhaps some description of Sandwich may drop out, as it were, from my report of our conversation when we first met as strangers in the street.

He began irritably. "I've lost myself," he said.

"Most strangers to the town do that," I remarked.

He went on: "Which is my way to the Bell and Dun?"

His way was, in the first place, to retrace his steps. Then to turn to the left. Then to go on to the end of the turning until he found himself in the High street. Then to take the street on the right. Then to look out for the second turning on the left. Then to follow the turning until he smelled stables—and there was the inn. I put it in the clearest manner, and never stumbled over a word.

"How the devil am I to remember all that?" he said.

This was rude. We are, naturally and properly, indignant with people who are rude to us. But whether we turn our backs on him in contempt, or whether we are merciful and give him a lesson in politeness, depends entirely on the man. He may be a beast, but he may also have his redeeming qualities. I cannot positively say that he was either handsome or ugly, young or old, well or ill dressed. But I can speak with certainty to the personal attractions which recommended him to my notice. His voice was rich, and his voice was rich and persuasive. Did you ever read a story, written by one of us, in which we failed to dwell on our hero's voice? Then again, his language was refined. He had been you acquainted with any woman who can endure a man with a cropped head!) Moreover, he was of a good figure. (It may be a very tall woman who can feel favorably inclined toward a short man.) Lastly, although his eye were not more than tainted by the prosaic fact in question, the wretch had in some unaccountable manner become possessed of beautiful eyelashes. They were even better eyelashes than mine. I write quite seriously. There is one woman who is above the common weakness of vanity—and she holds the present pen.

So I gave him a practical lesson in politeness. The lesson took the form of a trap. I asked if he would like me to show him the way to the inn. He was disinterested enough to go himself. As I had anticipated, he bluntly answered, "Yes."

"When you were a boy, and you wanted something, I'll be bound you told your mother to say 'Please'."

He positively blushed. "She did," he admitted; "and I was taught the full way to your pardon' when I was rude. I'll say it now: 'Beg your pardon.'"

This curious apology increased my belief in his redeeming qualities. I led the way to the inn. He followed me in silence. No woman who respects herself can endure silence when she is in the company of a man. I made him talk.

"Do you come to us from Ramsgate?" I began. He only replied, "Why do you don't think much of Ramsgate here," I went on. "Not even two hundred years old! and hasn't got a Mayor and corporation."

This point of view seemed to be new to him. He made no attempt to dispute it; he only looked round him, and said, "This is a melancholy place, Miss." He was so rapidly improving in politeness, that I encouraged him by asking a question about Sandwich, I may say that we take it as a compliment when we are told that our town is a melancholy place. Not why not! Melancholy is associated with dignity. And dignity is associated with age. And we are old. I teach my pupils logic, among other things—here is a specimen. Whatever may be said to the contrary, women can reason. They can also wander; and I must admit that I am a wanderer. Did I mention, or forget, that I'v as a governess? If not, that allusion to "pupil" must have come in rather abruptly—for which I make my excuses and return to my lost stranger.

"Is there any such thing as a straight street in all your city?" he asked.

"Not one straight street in the whole town."

"Any trade, Miss?"

"As little as possible—and that is expiring."

My tone seemed to astonish him. "You speak as if you were proud of its being a decayed place," he said.

I quite respected him; this was such an intelligent remark to make. We do enjoy our decay, it is our chief distinction. Progress and prosperity everywhere else; decay and dissolution here. As a necessary consequence, we produce our own impression, and we like to be original. The sea deserted us long ago; it once washed our walls, it is now two miles away from us—we don't regret the sea. We had sometimes ninety-five ships in our harbor, heaven only knows how many centuries ago; we now have one or two small trading vessels, half their tonnage, and in a muddy little river—we don't regret our harbor. But one house in the town is daring enough to anticipate the arrival of visitors. It opens, and announces furnished apartments to let. What a becoming contrast to our modern neighbors, Ramsgate! Our holiday-makers place exhibits that were made by the corporation, and every week there are few or and fewer people to obey the laws. How convenient! Look at our one wave house by the river side—with the crane genetly life, and the windows boarded up; and perhaps one man at the door, looking out for the job which his better sense tells him cannot possibly come. What a wholesome protest against the devastating hurry and overwork elsewhere, which has shattered the nerves of the nation! "Far from me an I from my friends be the bridge (the eloquent language of Doctor Johnson) "the such frigid enthusiasm as shall conduct us indifference and inhumanity over the bridge by which you enter Sandwich, and pay a toll if you do it in a carriage. "That man is little to be envied." (Doctor Johnson again) who can lose himself in our labyrinthine streets, and not feel that he has reached the welcome refuge of progress and found a haven of rest in an age of hurry.

I am wandering again. Bear with the unprecedented confession of a citizen who has only attained years of discretion at her last birthday. We shall soon have done with Sandwich: we are close to the door of the inn.

"You can't mistake it now, Sir," I said. "Good-morning."

He looked down at me from under his beautiful eyelashes, (have I mentioned that I am a little woman?) and said, in the most persuasive tones, "Must we say good-bye?"

I made him a bow.

"Would you allow me to see you safe home?" he suggested.

Any other man would have offended me. This man blushed like a boy, and looked at the pavement instead of looking at me. By this time I had made up my mind about him. He was not only a gentleman by birth, but also a gentleman as well. His bluntness and his odd remarks were, as I thought, partly efforts to disguise his diffidences, and partly refuges in which he tried to forget his own sense of it. I answered his audacious proposal amicably, and settled at Sandwich.

"You would only lose your way again," I said, "and I should have to take you back to the inn for the second time."

He turned round in a bewildered way toward the inn.

"I have ordered lunch here," he said, "and I am quite alone." He turned my way again, and looked as if he rather expected me to box his ears. "I shall be forty-five on my birthday," he went on; "I am old enough to be your father." I all but burst out laughing, and stepped across the street on my way home. "We might lunch as cheerfully if you join us," said, looking the picture of a heartbroken man dismayed by the consciousness of his own impudence. "I shall be very sorry to see my lunching with me if we had the landlady!" he asked.

This was a little too much. "Quite out of the questions, Sir—and you ought to know it," I said with severity. He half put out his hand. "Won't you even shake hands with me?" he inquired, piteously. "I shall have most properly administered a reproof to a man what is the perversity which makes a man pity him the minute afterward? I was fool enough to shake hands with this perfect stranger. And, having done it, I completed the total loss of my dignity by turning away. Our dear crooked little streets hid me from him directly.

As I rang at the door bell of my employer's house a thought occurred to me which might have been alarming to a better regulated mind than mine.

"Suppose he should come back to Sandwich!"

CHAPTER II.

Before many more days passed I had troubles of my own to contend with, which put the eccentric stranger out of my head for a time.

Unfortunately, my troubles are part of my story; and my early life mixes itself up with them. In consideration of what is to follow I must say a few words relating to the period before I was a governess.

I am the orphan daughter of a shopkeeper of Sandwich. My father died, leaving to his widow and child a small house and a tolerable income of £80 a year. We kept on the shop, neither gaining nor losing by it. The truth is, nobody would buy our business. Although I was thirteen years old at the time; and I was able to help my mother, whose health was then beginning to fail. Never shall I forget a certain bright Summer's day, when I saw a new customer enter our shop. He was an elderly gentleman, and he seemed again and again to be struck by the quiet charge of the business, and, what is more, competent to support the charge. I answered his questions in a manner which seemed to please him. He soon discovered that my education (excepting my knowledge of the business) had been sadly neglected: and he pressed me to point out to him any little defect I could see my mother. She was resting on the sofa in the back parlor—and she received him there. When he came out he gave me a present of a book, "to remember a fancy to you," he said, "and perhaps I shall come back again." He did come back again. My mother had referred him to the rector for references in the town, and when he had heard what our clergyman could say for us. Our only relations had emigrated to Australia, and were now doing well there. My mother's death would leave me, so far as relatives were concerned, literally alone in the world. "Give this girl a first rate education," said our elderly customer, sitting at our tea table in the back parlor, "and she will do. If you will send her to school I will pay for her with pleasure." My mother began to cry at the prospect of parting with me. The old gentle man said, "Think of it," and got up to go. He gave me his card on the doorstep at the door for him. "If you find yourself in trouble," he whispered, so that my mother could not hear me, "be a wise child and write and tell me if it." I looked at the card. Our kind-hearted customer was no less a person than Lord Royland, of Garrum Park, Sussex—with landed property in our county as well He had made himself (through the Rector, no doubt,) far better acquainted with us than we could see my mother. She was ill, and I was left to nurse her. She was not long ill. Before the autumn leaves fell I was an orphan.

The rector of the place was very kind to me. He made no attempt to dispute it; he only looked round him, and said, "This is a melancholy place, Miss." He was so rapidly improving in politeness, that I encouraged him by asking a question about Sandwich, I may say that we take it as a compliment when we are told that our town is a melancholy place. And

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Trains pass Stirling station as follows:

For Belleville, at 9:20 a.m. and 4:24 p.m.

For Peterboro' and intermediate stations, at 9:20 a.m. and 2:34 p.m.

STAGE LINES.

Belleville stage, carrying Her Majesty's mails, leaves post-office and hotels daily at 9 o'clock a.m. Campbellford mail stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30.

Marmora mail stage leaves daily at 12:30 p.m.

HOME MATTERS.

Coal Burgess did not draw a big house at Belleville.

Favor and ague is again very prevalent in town and country.

The Midland passenger trains now run up to the G. T. station at Belleville.

Mrs. Ira Williams returned on Tuesday from a visit to friends at Napanee.

"Gospel hymns No. 4," used in Moody and Sankey's meetings are now published.

There is a movement on foot to organize a division of the Sons of Temperance for Stirling.

The Wellman's corners Methodist church is undergoing repairs inside to the extent of about $150.

About sixty or seventy teachers and delegates attended the recent teachers' convention at Madoc.

The logs are coming down in full force from some of their early drives, and with them the inevitable river drivers, with their round of excitement.

It is scarcely credible that Hastings has absolutely no means whatever for extinguishing fire. Such being the case, it is easy to understand how the late disastrous conflagration grew from a small blaze.

The Marmora news in another column was intended for last week's issue, but was miscarried in the mail, and got as far as Belleville, thereby being delayed until the papers were all printed and mailed.

Bickford is still in trouble over the Grand Junction. Hector Cameron is now suing him for half of the profits of a contract to supply the rails for the G. J., according to a bargain made between them eight years ago.

Dr. Alfon Smith, brother to Walter and Dorland, of Stirling, and for many years practicing medicine at Cape Vincent, left per steamer *Sardinian* for England, where he will remain with his family during the summer.

The Trenton *Courier* states one week that a letter had been received at that office, addressed "To the best paper in Trenton." And the saucy *Advocate* man says: "We don't doubt it. Several of our letters have gone astray within the past few months."

On and after June first newspapers published weekly or oftener will be delivered through the mails to subscribers resident in Canada free of postage. Those going outside the Dominion will be subject to the old rate of one cent per pound, bulk weight.

At Humboldt, Iowa, on the 6th inst., Mr. Wm. Nickson, formerly of Roslin, in this county, died from a relapse of pneumonia, with various complications. Mr. Nickson was well known in Masonic circles in this section. He was only forty-five years of age at the time of his death, and left Roslin only two years ago.

"Picturesque Canada" continues up to the high standard reached by the first two numbers. Parts five and six are now delivered, and seven and eight will soon be along. There are some fifteen subscribers for this work in Stirling. The deliverer, Mr. F. Dodds, is also taking orders for a number of other very superior publications.

Rev. Father O'Donohue, having been recently removed from Tamworth to be assistant to Mgr. Farrelly, will have charge of the Stirling R. C. parish, and will hold services here every third Sunday. On leaving Tamworth he was presented with an address by a number of Protestants, as a pressure of their high esteem and appreciation of his qualities as a citizen and gentleman.

D. Stewart, of the Gladstone mines, near Malone, was in town recently, and gladdened the eye of many of our citizens with a fine block of gold weighing over one pound. Mr. Stewart has associated with him Mr. Gaujot, a gentleman favorably known as being lately connected with the Canada Consolidated gold mining company. Mr. Stewart is placing stock of the Gladstone mine on the market.

We have received what, from its appearance, may be an authorized report of the recent teachers' convention at Madoc; but as it bears no name whatever, and there is no possible means of recognizing the author, it is, of course, impossible to use it, as a very strict rule would thereby be violated. Whoever the friend be, he has taken much trouble to prepare a full report, for which kindness we feel grateful; but it is imperatively necessary that a publisher should be acquainted with the identity of his reporters.

The Madoc *Review* man last week "went a fishing for to catch a whale," and, while around among the brambles and briers and things, got his hook caught in a tree, then in his pants, flaked off his chums a bit, wasted all his bait, tried a spoon, lost his pencil and three quires of editorial scribbling, tore his unmentionables, was chased by a farmer's dog, went without his dinner, busted a suspender, and then went home, carrying the spoon, and the whales that wouldn't bite, higher than the pole, and of Rhcima was unadmonished for stealing the bishop's ring.

A few days ago Mr. Elijah Sarles was working on his place, when he noticed his dog sniffing around a hollow stub, as though it smelled game. He went and approached and looked down the stub, and saw a raccoon with its litter of young. He got an axe and cut a hole through the bottom of the stub, large enough to get hold of the coon's hind leg, to which he fastened a chain; then cutting the hole larger, her coonship was brought forth a prisoner. The little ones were easily captured, and proved very cute, not yet having their eyes open. The whole family is doing well, and forms a novel collection of pets.

On Monday of last week, on Mr. Gaujot, of Marmora, was driving into Stirling by the Marmora road, his horses became frightened at something, and dashed into the village at a furious rate, making a direct line for Martin & Turner's shop. Just before the expected crash, Mr. Gaujot skillfully turned them up Front street, with speed not slackened, and also guided them into the shed of the feed house, having to turn two more corners to accomplish this. The feat showed Mr. Gaujot to be a horseman of cool courage and great skill, and if he can manage enterprises of mining and engineering as intrepidly and successfully as he can guide a team of runaway horses, his services should be invaluable to anyone who employs him.

Rev. Mr. Bowling will conduct service in the Baptist church on Sunday at 3 p.m.

J. R. Irish, dentist, is in Stirling every Thursday, and is doing a good business.

Stirling on the 24th was about as deserted a place as could be found in a week's travel. There was almost literally nobody at home, what few did not go elsewhere indulging in private fishing parties, etc.

Miss McMullen arrived Wednesday, and took charge of the lower division yesterday morning. It is to be hoped the school will now have plain sailing for a while. Mr. Mills has also returned, and resumed his school yesterday morning, so that the institution is now again fully equipped for work.

Hon. M. Bowell arrived at Stirling on Wednesday, and remained over until yesterday, when he went north on political business. It is rumored that the minister of customs will be opposed by Mr. Wm. Coe, who will contest this riding in the Reform interest. The latter gentleman was also in the village on Wednesday.

On Monday morning last Mrs. A. L. Anderson received a letter from her husband dated at Flat Creek, Manitoba, in which he stated he was about to go still further west. She had scarcely read the letter when a telegram was placed in her hand from the same individual dated at *Toronto*, and stating he would be home "some time this week." The very next train up from Belleville brought the gentleman himself at the last of the string of surprises. It is pleasant to have Alex. dropping in, and although a bit of old, though he is considerably thinner, and has lost fifteen pounds of flesh since leaving. He promises another contribution in an early issue, in which he will give his experience, and probably his own reasons for not remaining in the land of promise, booms and bubbles.

The Stirling R. C. church was reopened by Mgr. Farrelly, and several other priests, on Tuesday, as advertised. At the concert in the evening the building was well filled, the audience being about two-thirds Protestant, and the music supplied by the choir of St. Michaels, Belleville, was better than any often heard in Stirling. During the evening Rev. Father O'Donohue delivered a brief address on the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. The receipts of the day, aside from the subscriptions, amounted to $65. The exterior of the building is very handsome, now that the decorations are all completed. The fresco painting by Mr. Richardson has a brilliant appearance. It will alter being to correspond. The comfortable pews are a great improvement on the old benches. The entire expense is expected to reach over $900.

As will be seen by the council report in THE NEWS-ARGUS of last week, the attempt was made to have a special census taken for Stirling, to see if a population of 1,000 could be found, so a fourth license could be granted. All honor to the village council for "sitting down" upon the effort in its very infancy, and putting a stop then and there to the farce. Upon what ground the measure could have been expected to be carried out, with the Dominion census of last summer showing 874, and the assessors' returns of this year showing only 795, we are left to surmise, and the inference is easily drawn. The thing was "cooked" once in the interest of whisky, and there was only too good reason to fear that case would stand as a precedent, but it is not to be so. Hurrah for a council which can set its foot firmly down on hollowness and wrong when it is necessary to do so.

Mr. Anson Wright, of the Oak Hills, though accidentally born a farmer, has proved to be possessed of some inventive genius, which he has turned to account in the construction of a new churn. The churn is simply a box, about twenty inches square, and thirty inches long, mounted on a frame by a guigeon at each end, and turned by a crank. One side of the box constitutes the door, or cover, made tight by a rubber band all around, while on the opposite side a tap lets off the buttermilk. The article was patented in April, and already Mr. Wright has received a cash offer of $5,000 for the entire Dominion, or a somewhat less sum and a quarter interest in all the sales. He is likely to accept the latter. Not a bad bonanza to strike. That Oak Hill road seems to be an inventive region, as this is the second patent secured there in a few months, the first being for Conley's adjustable farm gate.

The project of establishing a public billiard room in the village, now under discussion, is open to serious objections. The conditions laid down by Mr. Flint sound very well on the surface, but how far will they stand? Is the enterprise going to be so profitable as to enable him to keep a person in charge constantly to see that the rules laid down are all observed? Even if that be the case, how are people to be prevented from playing for drinks, to be taken after leaving, thus simply making it a feeder to one or both of the bar-rooms on either side of it? The scum of gambling. How is a caretaker to know whether players have stakes up or not? No promise is given that the room should be regularly closed, and at a reasonable hour, every night. Our observation of the effects of public billiard tables—whether having no connection with a hotel, or being next door to *two* hotels, or belonging to a mechanics' institute presided over by a gentleman of the village—is that directly or indirectly, they help on the habits of youth to that point where all the lower instincts of life are overwhelmed by the vices which spring up only too fast without such planting and watering as these and kindred places afford.

Brother Howard, of the Hastings *Star*, had the warmest sympathy of THE NEWS-ARGUS in the recent loss of his printing office, which comes to him with four-fold force since but a few weeks before his dwelling had been destroyed by the same agency—fire. He has shown himself a journalist of true pluck and manly courage, for, while admitting under a net loss of $2,000 (about all a printer is apt to be worth), the following the fire sees the regular issue of the paper, with the assistance of a neighboring exchange (Peterborough *Review*) which is kindly placed at his disposal. None but a printer can understand the embarrassment occasioned by the loss of printing office books, especially the subscription list, which it is next to impossible to entirely replace, as individual names have to be supplied from memory, and further loss is sure to be suffered, as subscribers who are mean enough to keep secret years in advance from a newspaper are mean enough, when the proof of their indebtedness is destroyed, to claim advantage of the sad misfortune to the printer, and let him suffer the loss. Mr. Howard will find many true friends, however, who will make it a point to come to his assistance at such a critical juncture, for it is only the minority of humanity that are as black as we have painted.

A lumber wagon ran over Wilmot, three-year-old son of Wm. Carter, Belleville, and broke both his legs.

Report says that the Tamworth *Echo* is no more—that Mr. Ussher is about to fold his tent about him and go west to grow up with a fresher country. He made a plucky stand, but Tamworth never was cut out for a newspaper man.

The money necessary to build the Ontario & Quebec railway has been paid down, and the road is under contract, to be completed by January, 1881. The line will run north of Toronto, and will form a continuation of the Credit Valley. The branch between Kingston and Perth will probably be finished in a few months.

Cricket.

This years' cricket season began at Stirling with an interesting match on Friday, the 19th inst., between the bachelors and benedicts, resulting in a victory for the latter by fifty-two runs. The weather was fine, the ground in good order, and some good cricketing was displayed. The benedicts won the toss, and elected to take the bat, sending G. A. Skinner and P. Conley to face the bowling of Geo. Conley at the north and W. H. Calder at the south wicket. Runs came slowly for some time, as the bowling and fielding were both sharp. After making four runs Conley was obliged to retire, being caught at long leg by Geo. W. Butler. R. F. Butler came next, but was clean bowled for 0 by Conley in his second ball. Skinner, who was batting in his usual style, was then joined by Lagrow, who, by good steady work, put seven runs together, but was finally bowled by Conley. W. S. Martin followed, but soon lost Skinner, who was caught by Morgan after making a well played total of twelve. D. Allen joined Martin, but the latter was stumped for 0 by Robertson, who did some admirable wicket-keeping. The remainder of the benedicts, viz.: M. Seeley, G. Reynolds, G. H. Boulter, Jas. Butler and C. Empey, did some good playing, particularly Boulter and Reynolds, the former making by excellent play thirteen runs, the highest individual score in the first innings, and the latter scored eleven. H. H. Wootton and C. Boldrick took the bat first for the Bachelors. P. Conley bowled at the south and D. Allen at the north. Wootton was caught by R. F. Butler, after making four runs, and Boldrick was bowled by Geo. Conley out. Robertson and Calder followed, but were bowled by Conley after bowling respectfully two and six. G. Conley and Mr. Butler went in next, but Conley was unfortunately run out after putting up four runs. L. Meiklejohn followed, but was caught by Reynolds off Conley's bowling for two. F. Morgan joined Butler, when a stand was made. These players made five and eight respectfully. Butler was bowled by Allan, and Morgan caught by Lagrow. The remaining batters, Shaw, D. Seeley and H. Williams, added a few runs to the score. The playing in the second innings was simil r to that of the first, but the scores were smaller. The bowling and fielding was good through out. The following are the scores:

BENEDICTS.	
First Innings:	
Geo. Skinner, c Morgan	12
P Conley, c Geo Butler	4
R F Butler, b G Conley	0
Geo Lagrow, b G Conley	0
W S Martin, st A Robertson	7
D Allen, b G Conley	1
M Seeley, c Wootton	0
G Reynolds, c Robertson	11
G H Boulter, b G Conley	13
Jas Butler, not out	3
C Empey, st. Robertson	0
Extras	10
Total	74
Second Innings:	
G Skinner, b Calder	0
P Conley, c G Conley	1
R F Butler, b Calder	3
Geo Lagrow, c F Williams	2
W S Martin, b Calder	5
D Allen, c Morgan	74
M Seeley, c Morgan	0
G Reynolds, c Robertson	6
G H Boulter, b G Conley	1
Jas Butler, b G Conley	1
C Empey, not out	10
Extras	6
Total	76

BACHELORS.	
First Innings:	
H Wootton, c B F Butler	4
C Boldrick, b P Conley	1
A Robertson, b P Conley	2
W H Calder, b P Conley	0
G Conley, run out	4
Geo Butler, b Allen	8
L Meiklejohn, c Reynolds	5
F Morgan, c Lagrow	2
W Shaw, b P Conley	0
D Seeley, c Allen	2
F Williams, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	38
Second Innings:	
H Wootton, b P Conley	4
C Boldrick, c Geo Butler	0
A Robertson, b P Conley	0
W H Calder, b P Conley	0
G Conley, b Allen	8
Geo Butler, c Allen	0
L Meiklejohn, not out	6
F Morgan, run out	1
W Shaw, c Martin	1
D Seeley, run out	0
F Williams, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	30

STIRLING VS. CAMPBELLFORD.

A match was played at Campbellford on the queen's birthday between Campbellford and Stirling teams, which resulted in a victory for the former of nine runs. Campbellford took the bat first, sending R. Bonnycastle and A. Denmark to face the bowling of S. Farrar at the south and D. Allen at the north. Bonnycastle got down to business at once, and gave the Stirling boys an exhibition of batting that made them stare. The leather went flying in all directions, but was finally caught out by A. Robertson. The batting of F. Nancarrow and J. Ferris was poor, and the remainder of the club did fairly well. Stirling followed and did nothing to disgrace their village, leading the Campbellford club by five runs in the first innings. The batting average was good, and Calder completely distinguished himself.

The second innings for each club did them credit. Some excellent fielding and batting was displayed. Campbellford made a higher score than in the first innings, and Stirling the same number. During this innings Lagrow and Robertson did some admirable work, in fact some of the Campbellford team thought their bats were too heavy for the wicket. Mr. Bonnycastle acted as umpire for Campbellford and W. S Martin for Stirling. The following are the scores:

FIRST INNINGS—CAMPBELLFORD.	
R. Bonnycastle, c Robertson b Allen	23
A. Denmark, b Allen	1
F. Nancarrow, b Farrar	11
E Platt, b Allen	0
J. Ferris, c Skinner b Farrar	7
T Tait, c Skinner b Allen	1
C Boldrick, b Allen	0
H Little, bat own wicket b Farrar	0
Geo Johnson, c and b Farrar	0
C Cockburn, b Farrar	0
J Denmark, not out	1
Byes	1
Leg byes	0
Wides	1
No balls	0
Total	50

FIRST INNINGS—STIRLING.	
S Farrar, b R Bonnycastle	10
A Robertson, c and b Bonnycastle	4
Geo Skinner, c A. Denmark b Tait	2
W Calder, c Bonnycastle, b Tait	16
D Allen, b Tait	2
Jas. Butler, run out	0
Geo Lagrow, c J. Ferris b Colville	7
P Conley, b Tait	2
F Morton, run out	0
Dr Butler, not out	0
W Goldrick, b Tait	0
Byes	1
Wides	1
Total	57

SECOND INNINGS—CAMPBELLFORD.	
R Bonnycastle, b P Conley	28
A Denmark, b Farrar	0
F Nancarrow, c Allen, b Farrar	25
E Platt, b Farrar	2
J Ferris, c Robertson b Allen	2
C Boldrick, b Tait	0
T Tait, run out	0
J Ferris, b Farrar	0
H Little, run out	1
C Colville, not out	6
C Cockburn, c Boldrick b Allen	0
E Denmark, c Robertson b Allen	0
Byes	1
Wides	2
Total	77

SECOND INNINGS—STIRLING.	
S Farrar, run out	1
A Robertson, b A Colville	0
Geo Skinner, b Platt	2
W Calder, lbw before wicket	7
D Allen, b Platt	0
Jas Butler, b Platt, c Denmark	2
Geo Lagrow, b Platt	24
P Conley, b Platt	0
F Wootton, c A Denmark b Platt	0
Dr Butler, not out	0
W Goldrick, b Cockburn, b Colville	8
Byes	1
Wides	0
Total	68
Total for Campbellford	135
Total for Stirling	125

BIRTHS.

Trenton, 18th inst., the wife of W. T. Barker, of a son.

Madoc, 13th inst., the wife of C. S. Mitchell, of a daughter.

Belleville, 14th inst., the wife of Sidney Chisholm, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Belleville, 22nd inst., John Coughlin and Miss Mary Godfrey.

DEATHS.

Sidney, 5th inst., Henry Bland, aged 48 years.

Stirling, 7th inst., Margaret, wife of Alex. Nicholson, aged 66 years.

Wicklow, Haldimand township, April 28, Ephraim Doolittle, aged 94 years and 8 months.

STIRLING MARKETS

(Corrected to May 25.)

Wheat, spring	$0 00 to $1 35
Wheat, fall	0 00 to 1 25
Barley	0 65 to 0 00
Rye	0 00 to 0 75
Peas	0 00 to 0 75
Oats	0 00 to 0 50
Clover	0 00 to 4 00
Timothy	0 00 to 2 00
Beans	0 00 to 2 00
Butter	0 00 to 0 20
Eggs	0 14 to 0 00
Potatoes, per bag	1 00 to 1 20

GENTS' FURNISHINGS--BOLDRICK.

Boots and Shoes Cheap for Cash at W. S. Martin & Co.'s.

Just Arrived at Mrs. Wm. Martin's a large stock of CHAIRS, which will be sold cheap.

ORGANS & PIANOS!

The undersigned wishes to announce to the friends and lovers of music that he is now handling the DOMINION ORGANS, which are exceedingly good, being very neatly worked, nicely tuned, and beautiful in design and workmanship. They are brought to a state of perfection I did not expect to find in any Canadian instrument for some time to come. I can cheerfully recommend and warrant them thoroughly good, after an experience of over thirty years handling reed instruments. Samples on exhibition at my residence. Also second-hand organs for sale cheap, or to rent. Call and see samples, and get prices very low. Good stool with each instrument.

Organs cleaned and tuned.

C. MENDELL, Stirling.

New Goods.

2,500 Rolls Wall Paper and Window Shades.

30 Cases Boots and Shoes

Full Stock of Felt Hats.

1 Car Fine Salt, 1 Car Bulk Salt.

Cheap for Cash. Call and see.

We continue to sell the BEST TEAS for the LEAST MONEY.

MILNE & CLUTE.

The NEWS-ARGUS

until January next

for 50c.

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., HAS RESUMED HIS PRACTICE, and hereby announces to his friends and customers that the firm of Boulter & Robertson is CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED with the Best Quality of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Lamps, Dye Stuffs, Lanterns, Spectacles in great variety, Druggist's Sundries, School Books and Stationery, HARPER'S Bazar Patterns, and a full supply of the Holman Pad Co.'s Remedies.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash. Persons having accounts overdue are notified to call and settle without further notice.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

Boot & Shoe Maker

Having purchased the stock and business of Mr. R. Finch, the undersigned is prepared to continue the business as heretofore, and all orders with

Promptness & Satisfaction

No manufacturers' work kept.

All work done in the Shop, and of the best quality.

Some but the best material used, which can be guaranteed, and good workmen employed. Every class of work, from the

Heaviest Stoga down to the finest lady's or child's Slipper.

Repairing receives same attention as new work, and neatly executed.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures spavins, splints, curbs, ring bones and all similar blemishes and removes the bunch without blistering.

For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying Kendall's spavin cure, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. T. FOSTER.

TUNNELTOWN, Ohio, May 16, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents: I had a very valuable two-year-old colt severely injured very highly. He had a large bone spavin on one joint, and a ringbone on the other, which laid him up very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, who said to save him, I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Tribune*, and determined to try it and get our druggists here to send for it. They ordered the bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the large one of and two for the small ones. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful remedy. It is a sure thing here, both as it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. R. PARKER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL!

BROUGHTON, Mass., March 16, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: I write to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one (don't know how long the spavin had been there). I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small ones. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful remedy. It is a sure thing here, both as it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. R. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the Owl's Head District.

STH ALBANS, VT., Jan. 20, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been entirely satisfactory. Two or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent, and with it removed a bone of immense size by a spavin. Last year I had a valuable horse lame, and I turned him out for a few weeks, which helped a little, but when I got ready to use him he was no better. I then commenced using Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is as sound and free from lameness as he ever was. I found Kendall's Spavin Cure to be a valuable remedy.

P. N. GRANGER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Statement Made UNDER OATH.

To Whom It May Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone-spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he has been so sound I never see any difference in the size of the block joints since I used the said Kendall's Spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS.

Risselaugh Falls, Vt., Feb. 20th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 24th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.

JOHN O. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

On human flesh it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for corns, bunions, frost-bites, or bruises, cuts or wounds of any description. Here are offered to use it on human flesh simply for man, and not for horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for a man is also good for a horse. Experience that Kendall's Spavin Cure can be used on a child one year old, with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man.

Read of its Effects on Human Flesh.

DUNDAS, Ont., Dec. 1, 1879.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents: About a year ago I got in the head and some feet and was badly hurt in a hip joint, which caused me much suffering. I tried various remedies, but none gave relief, until I got in the head and some feet and was badly hurt in a hip joint, which caused me much suffering. I tried various remedies, but none gave relief, until I tried Kendall's Spavin Cure. I applied it full strength twice a day for about two weeks during last October, and it effected a perfect cure. I have since then been well and free from lameness. It is very valuable for man as well as for beast. Yours truly,

CHESTER K. GREEN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure to its others, until in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bone growth or any swellings, and lameness and all other ailments of the joints or limbs, and rheumatism in man, best liniment for man ever used, being mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year. Send address for full illustrated circular and testimonials of some of the victims. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success in our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL, P. Q., Wholesale Agents.

St. John, P. Q., Oct. 27, 1877.

DR. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: I have used your Spavin Cure with great success on spavins, curbs and splints. I know it to be a good remedy for ringbones, bone spavins, cuts, galls and all kinds of lameness, and many other difficulties about the horse. One of our sons sprained his ankle badly. I applied Kendall's Spavin Cure and I never saw anything work like it; he was well in a few days. I know it to be good for man as well as beast. I purchased one of your Treatise on the Horse by mail for 25c., and I think it was the means of saving me one or two horses that I treated according to the directions given in your book for displaced limbs.

Yours truly, WM. J. PEARSON.

Alex. J. Robertson, L.D.S., Surgeon Dentist,

Visits Stirling professionally every Thursday and Friday, and may be consulted at the Stirling House.

Particular attention given to the fine operations in gold, and the restoration of lost organs.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily prove to you the diseases and restore healthy action.

Ladies, for your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Constipation, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. $1. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

INDEX.

TO DISEASES, COMPLAINTS and ACCIDENTS which HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is guaranteed to cure or relieve either in MAN or BEAST.

TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR CROUP, CRAMPS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR RHEUMATISM, CHILBLAINS, SWELLINGS, GALLS, LAMENESS, CONTRACTIONS LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, SPRAINS, NEURALGIA, CALLOUS LUMPS STIFF JOINTS, SCALDS, BITES, CORNS, BRUISES, PAIN IN BACK, PAIN in SIDE, &c.

Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE. PRICE 50c.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors TORONTO, ONT.

NATIONAL PILLS. SUGAR COATED. PURELY VEGETABLE. Highly recommended for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bad Breath, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Loss of Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, or any disorder of the Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are mild and thorough in their action. Four vials in a box. PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale or to let his dwelling and office premises in Stirling.

Also for sale, Ten Lots on the north side of Emma street, and the south-west quarter of Lot 19, Con. 8, Sidney. Terms Liberal.

For particulars apply to Chas. Orvige & Bro., Stirling, or G. E. BULL, Belleville.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults